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ALCOCK.—Familiar Dialogues in Japanese, with English and French Translations, for the use of Students. By Sir Rutherford Alcock. 8vo. pp. viii. and 40, sewed. Paris and London, 1863. 5s.

ANDREWS.—A Dictionary of the Hawaiian Language, to which is appended an English-Hawaiian Vocabulary, and a Chronological Table of Remarkable Events. By Lorrin Andrews. 8vo. pp. 560, cloth £1 11s. 6d.

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BEAL.—The travels of the Buddhist Pilgrim, Fah Hian. Translated from the Chinese. With notes and Prolegomena by S. Beal, Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet, a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo. cloth.

CALLERY.—Dictionnaire Encyclopédique de la Langue Chinoise. Par I. M. Callery. Two volumes. 8vo., Macao, 1841. £3. 3s.

CURTIUS.—Proeve eener Japansche Spraakkunst van Mr. J. H. Donker Curtius, Nederlandscher Commissaris in Japan, &c. Toegelicht door Dr. J. Hoffmann, uitgegeven op last van zyne Excellenz den Minister van Kolonien. Large 8vo., pp. xvi. and 230. Leyden, 1857. £1 10s.

CHINESE Miscellany, consisting of original extracts from Chinese authors, in the native character; with Translations and Philological remarks. By Rob. Morrison. 4to., pp. 52, bound, calf. London, 1825, 18s.

CHINESE REPOSITORY.—Vol. XII., No. 9, 11, 12; XIII. 8, 11; XV. 1, 5, 6; XVI. 1, 4, 6, 7; XVII. 1, 2, 5, 9, 11.

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DARBY.—Guide des armées alliées en Chine, ou Dialogues sur les reconnaissances en trois langues. Français, Anglais, Chinois. Cr. 8vo. Paris, 1859 8s.

DU PONCEAU.—A Dissertation on the Nature and Character of the Chinese system of writing, etc., etc. 8vo. pp. xxxii. and 376, boards. Philadelphia, 1838. (2 cop.)

EDKINS.—A Grammar of the Chinese colloquial language, commonly called the Mandarin dialect. By Joseph Edkins, B.A., London, Foreign Associate of the Ethnographical Society of France, of the London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition, Royal 8vo., pp. viii. and 280, sewed. Shanghai, 1864. £1 11s. 6d.

EDKINS.—Progressive Lessons in the Chinese spoken Language; with lists of common words and phrases, and appendix containing the laws of tones in the Peking dialect. By Joseph Edkins, London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition. 8vo., pp. vi. and 104, sewed. Shanghai, 1864. 14s.

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HYACINTHE'S Russo-Chinese Grammar printed at St. Petersburg. 4to. £1 11s. 6d.

HERNISZ.—A Guide to Conversation in the English and Chinese Languages, for the use of Americans and Chinese in California and elsewhere. By Stanislas Hernisz. Square 8vo., pp. 274, sewed. 10s. 6d. The Chinese Characters contained in this work are from the collections of Chinese groups, engraved on steel, and cast into moveable types, by Mr. Marcellin Legrand, engraver to the Imperial Printing Office at Paris. They are used by most of the missions to China.

HEPBURN.—A Japanese and English Dictionary; with an English and Japanese index. By J. C. Hepburn, A.M., M.D. Imperial 8vo., pp. xii. and 560 and 132, cloth, Shanghai, 1867. £5 5s.

HOFFMAN.—Shopping Dialogues, in Japanese, Dutch, and English. By Professor J. Hoffman. Oblong 8vo. pp. xiii. and 44, sewed. 3s.

JAPANESE DICTIONARY.—A pocket dictionary of the English and Japanese languages. Second and revised edition. Published by Hodikosi Kamenoskay (the first edition being published by Hori Tatsnoskay.) Oblong 4to., pp. ii. and 998, cloth, Yedo, 1869. £3 3s.

JOURNAL of the Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society, No. 1, June, 1858. 8vo., Shanghai, 1858. (6 copies) each 9s.

JOURNAL of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. II, May, 1859. (10 copies) each 10s.

ditto, ditto, New Series, No. I., December, 1864, (7 copies) each 10s.

ditto, ditto, New Series, No. II, December, 1865, (15 copies) each 10s.

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JU-KIAO-LI, on les 2 cousines, Roman Chinois, traduit par Abel-Rémusat, 4 Vols., Cr. 8vo., Paris, 1826.

KIDD.—Catalogue of the Chinese Library of the Royal Asiatic Society. By the Rev. S. Kidd. 8vo., pp. 58, sewed. 1s.

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The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 3928 第三千九百二十八號 同治庚午年五月初十日 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 8TH JUNE, 1870. 禮拜三 英六月八號 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

June 7, St. Germaine, French bk., 310, Rullier, Yokohama 19th May, Ballast.—Landstein & Co.

June 7, Aden, Brit. str., 700, Hockin, Yokohama 31st May, Silk and Treasure.—P. & O. Co.

June 7, Despatch, Brit. bg., 159, Thompson, Singapore 20th April, and Kampoot 22nd May, Rice, Fish and Pepper.—Chinese.

June 7, Evening Star, Siam. bk., 314, Edlefsen, Bangkok 14th May, Rice, Pepper, Rosewood, &c.—Chinese.

June 8, Telegraph, Siam. bk., 302, Bloom, Bangkok 16th May, General.—Chinese.

Departures.

June 7, Boy Bendixen, for Manila.
June 7, Suwonada, str., for Saigon, &c.
June 7, Princess Seraphie, for Bangkok.
June 7, Elise, for Tientsin.
June 7, Luiza Canivaro, for Macao.

Clearances.

At the Harbour Master's Office,
June 7th.

Falcon, for Bangkok.
Princess Seraphie, for Bangkok.
Rolina Maria, for Iloilo.
Luiza Canivaro, for Macao.
Elise, for Tientsin.
Nouvelle Penelope, for Saigon.
Agathe & Johanna, for Saigon.

Passengers.

Per *Telegraph*, from Bangkok,—40 Chinese.
Per *Despatch*, from Singapore, &c.,—13 Chinese.
Per *Evening Star*, from Bangkok,—14 Chinese.
Per *Aden*, str., from Shanghai,—Mr. D. A. O. G. Smith, 1 second class and 5 Chinese.

Reports.

The Siam bark *Telegraph* reports calms and variable winds prevailing throughout the passage. In 11.10 N. and long. 110.15 E., saw the *Cutty Sark*, standing to the Westward.

The Siam bark *Evening Star* reports light Southerly airs, freshening at times, with intervals of calms.

The British bark *Despatch* reports in lat. 11.8 N., and long. 110.7 E., spoke ship *Gresham*, from Hongkong.

The French bark *St. Germaine* reports strong East wind until the Formosa Channel, then calms and light winds from S. and S.W. for three days, then East wind so far as Piedra Branca, then calms and variable between E. and W.

The British steamship *Aden* left Yokohama at 4.30 a.m. the 31st May, reports having experienced fine weather to Chichakoff. On the 3rd June, experienced unsettled weather and heavy confused sea, with incessant rain. From Turnabout to Hongkong light winds and fine weather. Passed British barque *Killarney*, off Kook Island, and a steamer, supposed to be the French mail, off Oosima.

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G. N. MINTO, *Secretary*.
tf 663 Hongkong, 7th April, 1870.

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THE Fook-Sing-Hong, adjoining Messrs. John Forster & Co.'s Offices, on the Island of Chong-Chow, formerly occupied by the late C. Bord, Esq., Consul for Spain.
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tf 974 Foochow, 24th May, 1870.

THE Undersigned, who has returned to China, will for the future conduct his business at this place under the firm of Paul Ehlers & Co.
PAUL EHLERS,
Formerly: Hesse, Ehlers & Co., China,
Subsequently: Paul Ehlers, 6, Mincing-lane, London.
13, Queen Road Central,
Hongkong, 14th May, 1870. [1m 883

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this port as a Ship Broker and Commission Agent.
D. MUNRO.
tf 102 Amoy, January, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. ARTHUR WELLESLEY WALKINSHAW was admitted a partner in our Firm on the 1st of January last.
TURNER & Co.
tf 522 Hongkong, 10th March, 1870.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. William Probst in our Firm ceased on the 31st of Dec. 1868, and Mr. Otto Christian Behn and Mr. Johannes F. Cordes are admitted Partners therein from this date.
Mr. F. Lancken and Mr. C. W. Siegfried, have been authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.
W. PUSTAU & Co.
6m 14 China, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. W. SCOTT FITZ is this day admitted a partner in our firm. Mr. R. S. Dana retires, his interest ceasing on the 31st December last.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 68 China, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. H. H. WARDEN is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 2311 China, 1st December, 1869.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a Public Accountant, Average Adjuster, and General Commission Agent.
C. LANGDON DAVIES.
tf 1213 Hongkong, 1st July, 1868.

Banks.

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" 12 " 5 " "

Local Bills Discounted.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
tf 1082] Hongkong, 1st January, 1869.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, say $7.50 per paid-up Share of $125, and $8 per Share on which $50 have been paid, is payable on and after THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*
tf 235 Hongkong, 4th February, 1870.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents for the above Company are now prepared to grant Policies, covering Marine Risks, at the current rates.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
tf 746 Hongkong, 21st April, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April, 1870.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 718 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept Marine Risks, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned expires on this date by lapse of time, and the firm of Rusden, Phipps & Co., now exists only in liquidation, which will be conducted conjointly by the undersigned.
A. W. G. RUSDEN,
A. L. PHIPPS.
1m 981 Foochow, 31st May, 1870.

COMMERCIAL BILLIARD ROOMS.
(Late Commercial Bank Buildings.)
QUEEN'S ROAD.

J. H. WHITE, late of the Royal Hotel, Macao, has fitted up the above premises with every convenience for the pleasure and comfort of Billiard players.
At present there are one Thurston's and two Sherwood's first class tables ready for use, and two first class American tables are expected by the next Pacific steamer.
A bar is attached, at which all kinds of refreshments may be obtained.
The Rooms will be OPENED on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of JUNE.
1m 987 Hongkong, 30th May, 1870.

FOR SALE.

TWO Double Barrel STEAM WINCHES, with 2 Cylinders, each 7 inches diameter and 12 inches stroke equal to 12 horse power, in good working order.
One pair of ENGINES, 14 inches diameter of Cylinder and 16 inches stroke.
Also,
One new ENGINE, 6 inches Cylinder and 6 inches stroke, with new boiler for same, suitable for a Steam Launch of 30 to 35 feet long.
For Particulars, apply to
D. ILLINGWORTH,
West Point Foundry.
tf 1007 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1870.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of White MANILA PONIES, very handsome and good match, with carriage and harness, complete. Apply at
W. A. WETTON'S HORSE BAZAAR.
1013 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1870.

FOR SALE.

IN consequence of the owner leaving the Colony, one of the handsomest and best HORSES in the Colony, with dog cart and harness, complete. To be seen at any time at Wetton's Horse Bazaar.
For further particulars, apply to
W. A. WETTON.
1w 1014 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1870.

NOTICE.

LES Bureaux du Consulat de France sont actuellement transférés au No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.
Pour Le Consul de France, Le Chancelier,
CH. L. DE LA FOREST.
tf 510 Hongkong, 14 March, 1870.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE.

DURANT mon absence temporaire, à dater du 12 courant, le Service de ce Consulat, sera dirigé par Mr. C. Dillon.
Hongkong, le 10 Mai, 1870.
Le Consul de France,
875] HENRY DU CHESNE.

Intimations.

THE
VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

CAPITAL $1,500,000, IN 3,000 SHARES OF $500 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL $300,000.

Board of Directors.—
W. H. Forbes, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.), Chairman.
S. D. Sassoon, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
J. F. Buxey, Esq., (Messrs. Eduljee Framjee, Sons & Co.)
Hermann Melchers, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
E. Delbanco, Esq., (Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.)
Augustine Heard, Esq., (Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.)

Bankers,—
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Auditors,—
F. W. Mitchell, Esq.
Matthew W. Boyd, Esq.
(Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.)

Head Office,—
HONGKONG.

Secretaries,—
MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its Shares allotted, will be prepared to accept Risks against Fire, on buildings and merchandise Stored therein, at the current rates, on and after March 1st, 1870.
Twenty per centum of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 390 Hongkong, 26th February, 1870.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANYS' ORDINANCE, No. 1, OF 1865.

Directors:—
The Honble. H. B. Gibb, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., (Chairman).
J. B. Taylor, Esq., of Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
E. A. Hitchcock, Esq., of Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
A. MacG. Heaton, Esq., of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.
Edwd. Arthur, Esq., of The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

HEAD OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

Secretary.—
N. J. Ede, Esq.

Bankers,—
The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Agents,—
Swatow, Messrs. Bradley & Co.
Amoy, " Elles & Co.
Foochow, " Olyphant & Co.
Ningpo, " Davidson & Co.
Shanghai, " Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Kiukiang, " R. Francis & Co.
Hankow, " Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Chefoo, " Fergusson & Co.
Nagasaki, " Adt & Co.
Yokohama, " Smith, Archer & Co.
Kobe, " Browne & Co.
Saigon, " Hauschild & Sörensen.
Singapore, " Gilfillan, Wood & Co.
Penang, " A. A. Anthony & Co.
Tientsin, John Hanna, Esq.

THE Company having been established, with its Head Office at Hongkong and Agencies at the several places mentioned above, accepts risks and issues Policies of Insurance at the rates of Premium current at the respective Ports.
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
13, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 30th March, 1870. tf 612

VON BARGEN & Co.
SHIPCHANDLERS & STOREKEEPERS,
SAIGON.

BEG to call the attention of Masters of vessels, and others visiting the above port, to their having constantly on hand every description of Shipchandlery and other Stores, which they supply at prices equal to those charged for at Hongkong and Singapore.
tf 494 Saigon, February, 1870.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

A DIVIDEND of 12 %. (*Twelve per cent.*) has been declared on the net premia contributed to the above Association for the year ending 30th September, 1869.
POLICY HOLDERS will please send in particulars of their contributions to that date, to the Undersigned.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 590 Hongkong, 26th March, 1870.

INSURANCE.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IF required by Shippers at time of making Freight engagements, certificates of insurance, against Tea or Silk, may be obtained from the undersigned, on first-class English Companies, to the amount agreed upon at the following rates:—
47/6 per cent., net cash, Shanghai or Foochow to London.
58/6 per cent., net cash, Hankow to London.
54/ per cent., net cash, Hankow to Odessa.
Including Average as customary and cost of stamp. A reduction of 10/6 per cent. will be made on declarations, "Free of Particular Average."
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
No. 4, Praya.
tf 906 Hongkong, 16th May, 1870.

D. ILLINGWORTH,
ENGINEER, BOILERMAKER, HOUSE & SHIP PLUMBER, GAS-FITTER, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDER, BRASS FINISHER & ZINC WORKER.
WEST POINT FOUNDRY,
ESTABLISHED 1867.
N.B.—All work executed with the quickest dispatch and superintended by experienced European Foremen.
tf 1015 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1870.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, of Jules Mumm & Co., in qts. and pts.
SHERRY, Chillingworth's, Ritchie, London Club, Duff Gordon & Co.'s, and others.
DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, of B. Dawson & Co.
BOTTLED ALE and STOUT.
Also,
Small Invoices of WIRE ROPE, Boiler and Roofing FELT. Apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 1005 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1870.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Undersigned is this day REMOVED to No. 30, *Queen's Road*, opposite Messrs. G. Falconer & Co.'s premises.
T. B. HOOPER,
Surveyor to French Lloyds, &c., &c.
tf 803 Hongkong, 30th April, 1870.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 8th June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A.M.—
At the Godown No. 88, adjoining the Sailors' Home,
(For account of the concerned,)
Ex French barque "Arabie,"
About 2,400 Bags SAIGON RICE.
(All more or less Damaged by Sea Water).
Terms of Sale.—Cash on delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
1055 Hongkong, 7th June, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WEEKLY SALE.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 8th instant, at Noon,
in their Premises, No. 181, Queen's Road:—
50 Cases OLD TOM; 25 Cases Hennessy's BRANDY; 75 Cases PORT WINE; 30 Casks BEER; 200 Cases GIN; 200 lbs. Fine BUTTER; 3 Cases CHEESE; 50 piculs CHARCOAL; 300 rolls WALL PAPER; 70 dozen Japanese FANS; 30 gross Black Lead PENCILS, 20 pieces White FLANNEL; 100 boxes YELLOW SOAP; 20 pairs BOOTS and SHOES; 4 Cases Condensed MILK; Smoking PIPES; and Sundry other GOODS.
Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
D. L. NORONHA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
1056 Hongkong, 7th June, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 9th June, 1870, at 12 o'clock,
At his Sales Rooms,
"Commercial Bank Buildings,"—
48 Coils EUROPE ROPE, 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2¼, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, and 5 inch.
4 Cases Prime Cumberland HAMS.
4 " Cheddar Loaf CHEESE.
10 " Assorted Toilet SOAPS.
100 Boxes Yellow SOAP.
5 Reams Photographic PAPER.
NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES.
24 Cases, each 2 dozen CLARET.
1 Coil 5 inch. Coir HAWSER.
1 " 6 " " "
BUNTING, FLANNEL, ALPACA, RUGS.
&c., &c., &c.
And,
(For account of the concerned,)
1 Case 20 Gross Wax VESTAS.
9 " each 20 Gross Short plaid VESTAS.
Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1065 Hongkong, 8th June, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Captain F. Casey, R.A., to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, No. 1, *Mosque Terrace*, on
MONDAY,
13th June, 1870, at noon.—
The whole of the valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising English-made Drawing room Centre TABLES, CHIFFONIERE, Chess TABLE, &c., in Walnut. Damask Covered CHAIRS and COUCHES, Gilt-framed PIER GLASS, handsome CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, a choice selection of Chinese and Japanese ORNAMENTS and CURIOS, Dining TABLE, CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, Dinner and Dessert SERVICES, Japanese Tea SERVICE, ELECTRO-PLATED and GLASSWARE, LAMPS, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, CHESTS of DRAWERS, Toilet TABLES and MIRRORS, &c., &c.
A small AVIARY, Sundry GAMES.
Also,
A handsome assortment of choice and rare PLANTS.
&c., &c., &c.
Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. The lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1028 Hongkong, 6th June, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private sale), on
THURSDAY,
the 16th day of June, 1870, at 2 P.M.—
The piece or parcel of GROUND, situate in Pokfoolum Road, and Registered in the Land Office, as Inland Lot No. 797, together with the buildings erected thereon, consisting of:—
One well-built three-storied house, containing 8 Rooms on the 2nd and 3rd floors, and 4 Rooms on the ground door, besides Verandahs, Stable, Cook-house, and Servants' Rooms. Water and Gas laid on. Garden all round the house.
One 5 Room Bungalow, with Garden and Spacious Ground. Water laid on.
Terms of Sale.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7., on the fall of the hammer; the remaining two-thirds on the completion of transfer, expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser.
For further particulars and plans, apply to
D. L. NORONHA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
986 Hongkong, 31st May, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co. to sell by Public Auction,
At an early date,
(unless disposed of previously by private contract), on board,—
The Wooden Screw Steamer
"ADELINE,"
built by Wigram & Co., for the British Government, as Despatch Boat.
The *Adeline* is of the very best Materials and workmanship, strongly copper fastened throughout; length 200 feet, breadth 29 feet 8 inches, depth 12 feet 6 inches—has 2 horizontal direct acting engines, with duplicate piston rods, &c., built by Ravenhill, Salkeld & Co., 350 nominal horse power, will work up to 750—4 fighting and 2 ordinary boilers; capacity of Bunkers 150 tons, gross tonnage 580, registered tonnage 394. Masts, yards, sails, rigging, fire engine with hose, Downton's pumps, engine room, cabin and other fittings as per Inventory (which may be seen, together with Surveyors plan, at the office of the Auctioneers,) there is also on board a spare screw.
The Armament consists of 2 150-pounder Armstrong's Palliser Pivot Guns, with lifting and sighting Apparatus.
2 40-pounder Breech-loading Armstrongs.
2 40-pounder Muzzle loading Armstrongs.
All with Carriages, Shot, Shell, Fuses, Cartridge bags, &c., &c., &c.
60 Snider *Rifles, with Sword Bayonets* and Cartridges.
The above will be put up in one lot, and if unsold the steamer will be offered separately, the Guns with their fittings and ammunition in pairs, and the Rifles and Cartridges in one lot.
Terms of Sale.—One half of the purchase-money to be paid, and the vessel and armament to be at purchasers' risk at fall of hammer, the remainder to be paid within 10 days of the date of sale, under penalty of forfeiture of first half payment. Cash in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
In event of the vessel and armament being sold separately. The purchaser of the vessel to allow the Gear and Engines to be used, and the vessel to be moored conveniently for delivering the Guns with their fittings, ammunition, &c., all expense connected with such removal to be borne by the purchasers of the Guns.
1023 Hongkong, 4th June, 1870.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Russell & Co.'s Godowns, *Wanchi,*
TO MORROW,
the 9th instant, at noon,—
558 Quarter Sacks (each 50 lbs.) Californian FLOUR, Standard Mills.
200 Barrels Portland CEMENT, 20 Barrels Cider VINEGAR, 9 Rolls Valdivia LEATHER, 1 Case BEES' WAX, Assorted MATCHES, MUSKETS.
A quantity of Saigon HARDWOOD, and a quantity of Hobokin GIN, in bad order.
Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1027 Hongkong, 6th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have received instructions to offer for sale by Public Auction, on or about the 1st of July next, (unless previously disposed of by private Contract), the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship
"CADIZ."
For further particulars, apply to the Company's Agent at Hongkong or Yokohama, or to the Auctioneers.
BOURNE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
1002 Yokohama, 16th May, 1870.

TENDERS for REPAIR of French barque *Arabie*, will be received until 3 P.M. TO-DAY, the 8th instant, at the French Consulate, where particulars can be obtained daily from 1 to 4 P.M.
GRÜN & Co.
4d 1024 Hongkong, 4th May, 1870.

FOR SALE.

SKETCHES of the Principal Head-lands, Islands, Rocks, &c., between Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama; by W. B. Andrews, Commander in the P. & O. Co.'s Service.
G. FALCONER & Co.
14d 970 Hongkong, 28th May, 1870.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS (in duplicate) marked "Tenders for erecting a Block of married Soldiers' Quarters," will be received at this Office up to noon of the 20th June, from persons desirous of contracting for the execution of the said work.
Plans, &c., can be seen, and all further information obtained, at the Royal Engineer Office, Queen's Road, up to the 15th instant between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. daily, (Sundays excepted.)
No Tender will be recognised unless the person making it shall previously register his name at the Royal Engineer Office.
Controller's Office,
Hongkong, 6th June, 1870. 16d 1030

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE General half-Yearly MEETING of the Chamber will be held on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M., at the rooms of the Chamber, City Hall, to receive the Report of the Committee and statement of accounts of the Secretary for the half year ending May 15th, 1870.
By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
12d 1009 City Hall, 1st June, 1870.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Call of Twenty-five dollars per Share, on the Shares in the Capital of the Corporation, numbered from 20,001 to 40,000, inclusive, is payable on the 1st day of JULY next, at the Head Office and Branches of the Bank.
Interest at the rate of Twelve per centum per annum will be charged on the amount of all calls unpaid, and the other provisions of the 30th article of the Deed of Settlement of the Corporation will also be enforced in respect of Shares upon which the Calls remain unpaid.
By order of the Court of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
tf 1004 Hongkong, 1st June, 1870.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company *will be Closed* from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days included.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
1m 998 Hongkong, 1st June, 1870.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

HOLDERS of Scrip in this Company are requested to send in the same to the Undersigned, for the purpose of exchanging it for New Scrip in the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Limited.
W. F. RUSSELL,
Secretary.
tf 616 Hongkong, 31st March, 1870.

FOR SALE AT FOOCHOW.

THE valuable property, and Ship-chandlery business of the late Thomas Thompson.
At Foochow—the property consists of:—
A nice roomed House, at the lower part of the settlement, now tenanted as an Ice Manufactory, and formerly known, as the "Commercial Hotel."
And on Pagoda Island—
Large and Substantial House and Store Premises, Godowns with Storage for 2000 Tons.
Two private Residences and Garden Ground.
To Storekeepers.—A coal-trade is combined with the Store; also Water and Ballast Boats; the Business has been favorably known for many years, and is now in regular working order.
To Capitalists.—This property has extensive river frontage, ample room for improvements, and is without exception the very best situation at the anchorage for Bonded Ware Houses, or a Steam Packet Agency.
The fullest information on application to
M. E. THOMPSON,
Sole Executrix.
tf 927

FOR SALE.

THAT Substantially built and nicely situated BUNGALOW, on Section A of Inland Lot No. 755, at Siyingpoon, West of "Persepolis," with flower and kitchen garden. Water is laid on, and gas near at hand. Annual Crown rent, 150 dollars. The Bungalow is let at a rental of 35 dollars per month, under a contract expiring in May, 1871. For particulars enquire at Messrs. Charles T. Gaupp & Co., *Queen's Road.*
1m 993 Hongkong, 1st June, 1870.

FOR SALE.

A COLLECTION of OIL and WATER COLOR PICTURES, by Eminent Modern Artists.
An inspection is requested at *Mr. J. Thomson's Photographic Rooms, Queen's Road*, next door to Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
tf 866 Hongkong, 10th May, 1870.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain nor the Agents or Owners of the Spanish Ship *Salvadora*, will be responsible for any debt or debts contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the above-named ship, during her stay here in this harbour.
REMEDIOS & Co.,
Agents.
tf 960 Hongkong, 26th May, 1870.

Intimations.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with Clause No. 124 of the Articles of Association of the Company, Interest on the paid up Capital for the four months ending on the 30th June, will be paid at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, *Hongkong*, on and after the 1st July, 1870. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Head Office for the Interest Warrants, on and after that date.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
23d 1067 Hongkong, 8th June, 1870.

HONGKONG DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Works of the above Company are now completed, and the Distillation of Spirits from Molasses is daily going on. The Spirit has been pronounced by able judges to be of a superior quality, and only requires age to bring it up fine Old Jamaica Rum. Intending Purchasers can see Samples, and get any information required, at the Office of the Undersigned, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
ZEPH. BARTON,
General Manager.
Office, *East Point,*
Hongkong, 6th June, 1870. 1tf 1037

AN English lady would be glad to meet with three or four Pupils to instruct during the morning, in English, French, and Music. For Terms, &c., apply at 29, *Elgin Street, Caine Road.*
1w 1051 Hongkong, 7th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of Guedes & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all outstanding accounts from 30th March last to date, will be liquidated by Mr. H. C. V. de Figueiredo.
J. M. GUEDES, Jr.
H. C. V. de FIGUEIREDO.
1m 1043 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1870.

WITH reference to the above advertisement, which is in the handwriting of and signed by Mr. J. M. Guedes, Jr., the undersigned begs to give notice that the firm of Guedes & Co. having been dissolved, he will in future carry on the business of Auctioneer and Commission Agent under the style of FIGUEIREDO & CO., in the same premises.
The affairs of the late firm of Guedes & Co. from the 30th March last to the 3rd instant, will be wound up by the Undersigned, who alone has authority to receive monies due to the firm, and to grant discharges for the same.
H. C. V. de FIGUEIREDO.
1m 1058 Hongkong, 6th June, 1870.

IN reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned will continue with the firm of Guedes & Co., as Mr. Figueiredo has no right to put my name to the above Advertisement.
The interest and responsibility of Mr. Figueiredo ceased in the firm from the 3rd June, 1870. Parties having claims on the firm, please send in fur collection.
Debtors to the firm are requested not to pay any sums due to it, to either of the partners, until the disputes now existing are decided by arbitrators, (as per deed of copartnership), due notice will be given by the Undersigned.
J. M. GUEDES, Jr.
tf 1044 Hongkong, 7th June, 1870.

IN reply to Mr. Figueiredo's second advertisement about the letter, "I have to say that it was not my signature."
Mr. Figueiredo cannot establish himself in a place rented solely to me, as per Mr. Holmes's letter.
J. M. GUEDES, Jr.
Hongkong Hotel, *6th June*, 1870.
J. M. Guedes, Jr., Esq.
Dear Sir,—In answer to your question respecting the engagement of the premises in the Hotel, I have to say that I have let them to you.
Yours truly,
tf 1059] EDMUND R. HOLMES.

HONGKONG LIGHTERING AND STORAGE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

THE above Company having made considerable addition to their fleet of CARGO BOATS, and being now in thorough working order, are prepared to take the ENTIRE DISCHARGE OF VESSELS resorting to this port:—that is, to find Stevedorage, Boats, Coolies for storing, Clerks to superintend discharge, and Godown and Insurance for Ten (10) days: all to be covered by *one charge*.
The Company feel sure that, by their mode of delivery, a great saving in time is effected and robbery prevented.
They are the only Public Company in Hongkong, that possess really safe boats for discharging ships in any weather.
Godowns situated on and near Peddar's Wharf.
All particulars may be had of
J. S. HOOK, SON & Co.
tf 1036 Hongkong, 6th June, 1870.

Ex "Hopewell," "Scawfell," and "Craigforth."

3, 4, 5, & 6 LIGHT GASALIERS, in handsome styles.
Hendries' PERFUMES.
Dawson's BOOTS.
French Felt HATS, light for evening wear.
Carriage LAMPS.
Perforated ZINC.
Jacque's Miniature Billiard TABLE, with Cues, balls, &c., complete.
Hobb's LOCKS.
Jacques' GAMES.
Metcalf's Hair and Tooth BRUSHES.
Pocket Memo. BOOKS.
Homœopathic COCOA.
Letter SCALES.
Dog COLLARS and CHAINS.
Paint BOXES.
KRUG in Pints and Quarts.
Frost's Europe ROPE.
" Galvanized Wire ROPE.
Spunyarn Flax PACKING.
Fishing LINES.
SADDLERY.
Minton's Handsome Dinner and Dessert SERVICES.
Osler's GLASSWARE.
Iron CHAIRS.
ANCHORS.
Hennessey's one and three Star BRANDY.
Pale SHERRIES.
Manzanilla SHERRY.
Fairbairn's CROCKERY.
IRONMONGERY.
Colza OIL.
BASS, in Hhds., Bbls., and Kelderkins.
UMBRELLAS.
Dixon's Electro-Plated WARE.
HAMS and CHEESE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
1w 1029 Hongkong, 6th June, 1870.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

NOTICE.

ICE CREAM to be had at the Bar every day from 4 to 7 P.M.
1m 1017 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1870.

Intimations.

THE Ocean Steamship Company's steamer
"AJAX,"
will touch at this Port for passengers only, for Singapore and London, about 25th inst., early application should be made to the undersigned.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
No. 4, Praya.
tf 1063 Hongkong, 8th June, 1870.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Capt. Toppin, will have immediate dispatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1066 Hongkong, 8th June, 1870.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE A 1 French Barque
"EVE."
Captain Mercerou, of 333 Tons Register, and about 8400 piculs carrying capacity. Apply to
GRÜN & Co.
tf 1064 Hongkong, 8th June, 1870.

AVIS.

LE gérant du Consulat de France a l'honneur d'informer le public qu'il sera procédé à Saigon le 4 Juillet 1870 à une adjudication sur soumissions cachetées, ayant pour objet la fourniture de la farine de froment épurée à 30 per cent., à effectuer à Saigon, pour le service des subsistances de la Marine Impériales pendant l'année 1871. Le Cahier de conditions relative à cette adjudication est déposé à la chancellerie du Consulat, où il sera tenu tous les jours le 1 h. à 4 à la disposition de ceux qui voudront en prendre connaissance.
Hongkong, 4 Juin, 1870.
15d 1061] C. DILLON.

FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND Extra Grand Trichord PIANO FORTE, built by Collard and Collard expressly for this Climate, in very good order, with a complete set of new Strings, Cover, &c.
Also, a second-hand Square PIANO-FORTE, in Rose Wood Case, by Broadwood, in very good order, with Cover. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1052 Hongkong, 7th June, 1870.

Notices to Consignees.

"AGUILA," FROM BOMBAY.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, by
J. J. dos REMEDIOS & Co.
7d 1062 Hongkong, 8th June, 1870.

STR. "GLENARTNEY," FROM SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above steamer are requested to send their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
1w 1049 East Point, 7th June, 1870.

S.S. "ARRATOON APCAR," FROM SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1050 Hongkong, 7th June, 1870.

S. S. "CRAIGFORTH," FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby requested to send in Bills of Lading for Countersignature to the undersigned, and take delivery of their Cargo from Mr. E. Norton's Godowns on and after the 9th inst. Goods remaining in store after the 21st instant will be subject to Warehouse Rent.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
1w 1033 Hongkong, 6th June, 1870.

"HOPEWELL," FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of the undermentioned Goods by the above vessel are hereby informed, that unless delivery is taken To-day, the 6th inst., the same will be landed and stored at their risk and expense, by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
East Point, 4th June, 1870.
L (in diamond)
H, 54 Packages, shipped by H. Hewett & Co. to order. 1031

SHIP "SCAWFELL," FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
BIRLEY & Co.
tf 1020 Hongkong, 4th June, 1870.

"LILY OF DEVON," FROM LIVERPOOL.

CONSIGNEES of the undermentioned cargo, ex above vessel, are hereby notified that the same has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
SAL 111/120 . . . 10 Cases Merchandize.
SBJ 1/8 . . . . . 8 Iron Plates.
114 Iron Bars.
31 Iron Plates.
3 Cases Steel.
20 Casks Nails.
Moulinte & Labat 1/3, 3 Casks.
J.O.W. 4/16 . . . . 13 Cases Wines.
G. OVERBECK.
tf 978 Hongkong, 30th May, 1870.

SHIP "DUNMAIL," FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature. They are hereby informed that the same is now being landed at Mr. E. Norton's Offices, on the Praya, and are requested to take *immediate* delivery, on receipt of notice that the goods are at hand, failing which, such cargo will be sold, after forty-eight hours, for account of those concerned.
The expense of procuring and delivering the cargo will also have to be borne by the Consignees.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents for Peter Thompson, late Master Ship "Dunmail."
tf 944 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1870.

AMERICAN SHIP "ENDEAVOUR," FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are requested to send their Bills of Lading for Countersignature to the undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
BULL, PURDON & Co.
tf 946 Hongkong, 24th May, 1870.

"FIERY CROSS," FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above vessel are requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf 942 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1870.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1870.

NOW READY.

THE Edition for 1870 is now ready for Delivery.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents and Port Directories only, at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—

Messrs. Brown & Co., Swatow.
" Wilson, Nicholls & Co., Amoy.
" Hedge & Co., Foochow.
" Lane, Crawford & Co., Shanghai
" Kelly & Co., do.
" Wachtels, Groos & Co., Japan.
Mr. L. P. Fisher, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. Devan, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. Williams' Orthography

Price: In Paper Wrappers, ... $1.50
Neatly Bound... ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Tuesday morning at 10.05, and the last messengers left the office at 10.30.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, June 8th, 1870.

Mr. Hart's special organ, the Shanghai *Cycle*, is energetically keeping up the rodomontade of anti-progressive views to which it has pledged itself. It has now given forth its number three effusion regarding the transit dues, and concludes—or at least let us hope so—by the suggestion that "another decade may prove or throw light on the defects of recent negotiations, but any such increase of knowledge will enable our successors to deal more ably and more satisfactorily with the transit dues." This, at all events looks like progress. The general issues of the China question, we were recently informed, were to be settled in something like a thousand years. It is very satisfactory to know that—to borrow an American phrase—we can "begin to settle" the transit due question in about ten. The whole argument, if it deserves to be called argument at all, consists of the most childish special pleading on behalf of the Chinese, interspersed with still more childish and pedantic rationalism. The *Cycle*—or to cut matters short, we may as well at once say, Mr. Hart—endeavours to prove that "China can show fair grounds for objection to the injustice which has held her up to the odium of having been false to her promises, and having failed to give full effect or hearty support to the measures her ministers had assented to," by stating that the stipulation was altogether impracticable, that it was forced upon China, and that to carry it out would be suicidal, and he then adds, "These considerations have been lost sight of, and the central authority has been charged with violations of Treaty, the provincial administrations with corruption and disloyalty, and China generally with treachery and bad faith, when the simple fact is that tentative legislation, without any preparatory or adequate study of the conditions it had to deal with, had forced on the Chinese Government an experimental stipulation of a discordant and destructive character." Now with regard to all this there is one question to ask. Did the Imperial Government, which Mr. Hart says gave hearty support to the measures its Ministers had assented to, ever take any steps to let the Provincial Authorities know the nature of the Transit Stipulations? The answer is emphatically "No." All decrees from Pekin require, in order that they may be valid in the provinces, to be proclaimed by Imperial Edict, and no edict was ever issued concerning the treaty or the transit dues. If the Chinese Authorities had been honestly desirous to carry out the terms to which they had agreed, they would have promulgated the Treaty throughout the Empire, but so far from this having been done, it is notorious that to the present day, it is unknown to the large mass of officials and people that any relations have ever been established with foreign nations. If the Imperial Government can put the matter on a right basis at the present time in the Treaty port Provinces, in consideration of extra duties, how was it that they have hitherto made no attempt to do so? If they can carry out what they now promise, they have been acting in bad faith hitherto; if they cannot do so, they are acting in bad faith at the present moment; and repeating what they have twice done before, in the Treaty of Nankin, and again in that of Tientsin; that is, making stipulations with the deliberate intention of evading them. These plain facts, however, are not at all suited to the style of advocacy which Mr. Hart sees fit to adopt. The most absurd generalities are all that he has to advance. An idea of the pedantic and puerile arguments adopted may be formed from the following quotations, which is neither better nor worse than the remainder of the article under notice:—"The secret of progress is feasibility; of feasibility, fitness; of fitness, knowledge: and of knowledge, enquiry." If Mr. Hart looks a thousand years ahead for the practical issues of his argument, he makes up for it by going eighteen hundred years back for his style. The connection which he establishes between progress and enquiry is doubtless a good parody of St. Paul's Epistles; but it won't solve the question of the transit dues.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Before C. May, Esq.

June 7th.

GAMBLING.

Inspector Duggan was taking his walk abroad, and about 8.30 p.m. of the 6th, being near Possession Point, observed a group of men, about fifty in number, who were busy gambling; immediately these perceived the police they bolted; but Inspector Grey, who was with him, had one bird fast. The gambling traps he laid seen Choy Afat, the first defendant, pick up. The second defendant, Chan Aying, was collared by a Lukong. First defendant sentenced to one month with hard labour as a rogue and vagabond. Second defendant fined $2, in default, four days' imprisonment.

REGISTRATION.

Mr. Aquino, No. 7, Aberdeen Street, was fined $5, for having engaged a gardener, named Chan A'un, who was not provided with a certificate of registration, in breach of Ordinance, No. 7, of 1866, Section XXVII.

FORGED NOTE.

Wong Aho, of Sunwui, an accountant in the Koong Yune chandler's shop, at Wanchai, was charged with having uttered a forged note for $5 upon the Chartered Mercantile Bank, in the Kwong Li Cheung Ki gaming house, in Wing On Lane. Li Ashun, compradore to the Cheung Ki gambling house, stated that yesterday about noon he was at its usual employment, when the defendant came into the room and placed the note, folded up, on No. 3, staking a tael of it, and winning, three being the winning number as backed against No. 1, such betting being termed *ching tam*, as distinguished from fan-tan. He thus won a tael, minus the discount, and at once established a current account. Witness then picked up the note, and handed it to the accountant, who said that he was doubtful of it; he had not opened the note or looked at it, but just handed it to the accountant for him to write the amount on the lead, and to place it on the winnings of the defendant, which had been placed opposite to him. On the accountant informing him that he suspected the note, witness had said so to defendant, who said that the note was good. The accountant sent one of the people belonging to the house to a money changer with the note to have it examined, defendant did not go away. When the man returned from the money changer saying the note was bad, defendant was given into the custody of the gambling house watchman. Charles Newman, the watchman to the Kwong Li gambling house, deposed that he took defendant into custody, and that he had attempted to run away, but that he had taken him to the manager of the bank, who had stamped the note, after which he had brought his prisoner to the station.

Mr. C. S. Craig, accountant in the Chartered Mercantile Bank declared the note to be a forgery—a good forgery, that would take in Europeans—both signatures on it were forgeries, and no note had been issued of the number on this note.

Defendant stated himself to be an accountant in Kung-in chandler's shop, Wanchai, and that he had brought three five dollar notes to town intending to make some purchases. He had visited a gambling house in Tung Mun Lane, and there lost two of the notes. He then went to the Wing On Lane, and staked a note there, the people said it was a good note, he had received it from people who came to the shop, but he could not say from whom he had received this particular note; for all the notes had been received during the last few days. It was about 10 o'clock when he went to the Tung Mun Lane gambling house, he had returned there about half an hour. The master of the shop in which he serves as accountant is called Leung Po Shing, he, defendant, manages it and take the money; he had intended to buy cash with the notes, with which to supply customers. He had been in the Wanchai shop for more than five years. The money with which he had speculated at the gaming table was the property of the shop, he would have written up the amount against himself had he gone back; he had left the shop about 9 o'clock, and the assistant accountant in charge, but he had not taken him into confidence. He, witness, had entire charge of the money.

Leung Po Shing, the master of the Kung-in shop, stated that he was the owner of another shop in Bridges Street. He had always looked upon prisoner as an honest man, but lately he had taken to gambling. He had discovered this fact on his return from the country on the 2nd instant, he had heard that he had been gambling for about two months, and had not intended to keep him any longer. He, witness, lived in Bridges Street, and prisoner managed the Kung-in business, he had not been there since his return, and could not say what stock was there, probably about $200. Several shopkeepers and traders of respectable appearance spoke for defendant as an honest, good man. Remanded till 13th June, and admitted to bail in $200.

EXTORTION.

Sheik Ebrahim, P.C. 49, was charged on Monday with extorting money from certain hawkers, in return for which money Mr. Ebrahim appears to have consented to leave the hawkers alone. Tam Apuk, Lukong 33, brought the charge, and had been locked up ever since Saturday morning by order of Mr. Rice, while defendant had been at large or on duty. It appeared from the evidence that Apuk turned away some hawkers from Queen's Road the other day, and they ran up Cochrane Street where defendant was on duty. He took no notice of them, but excited Apuk's curiosity by talking tranquilly to a boy named Hue Akum. On Saturday morning this little scene was repeated, and this time the boy acted as ambassador between the defendant and the hawkers, going to and fro with communications. These resulted in his conveying to Ebrahim some 10 cent pieces, which that officer despised and sent back with further instructions. A hawker called Wan Awai then went to a money-changer's stall close by and received in exchange for small money one dollar. The money-changer, Tung Alom, deposed to this, as well as the Lukong. The dollar was conveyed back to Ebrahim, and next figured in public, a few minutes afterwards, when Apuk, having met Sergeant Foott and related to him the whole occurrence, saw defendant approach and then suddenly turn his back. He was followed however, and the dollar found a couple of yards from him on the ground, just after he had been fumbling in his pockets. The case was concluded on Tuesday, when the Sikh was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court, and the witness Hue Akum ordered to find security in $10 to be forthcoming at the trial.

COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Before the Hon J. Pauncefote

C. Xavier *v.* L. M. Roza—$236 60.—Mr. Hazeland, for the plaintiff, said this was an action on a promissory note made at Shanghai for Tls. 100 on the 17th March, 1869, payable on 15th June in the same year. Interest for those three months amounting to Tls. 15 had been paid, and the present claim consequently included interest from the 15th June to date, at 12 per cent. per annum. There had been a judgment against the defendant before the Consul-General for Portugal at Shanghai, which ordered the amount to be paid by instalments, defendant's employers to stop $15 per month out of his salary. The defence was first that defendant was now out of employment, and could not carry out that arrangement. Mr. Hazeland here applied to put in a count for foreign judgment, but it was afterwards decided that the *onus* lay on the defendant to prove the judgment, and show that it was a bar to the action. Finally, it turned out that there had been no judgment at all, but the Consul General had advised such an arrangement as the one mentioned. His Honor said the plaintiff must have a decree, but as the defendant could not pay the whole at once, he thought he should order a periodical payment. Judgment would be for $139.47, with interest at 12 per cent from 18th June, 1868, to be paid in instalments of $15 per month. In default of any payment on the 2nd of the month, the whole remaining sum would be immediately due. Also, if the plaintiff came to this Court and produced proper evidence that plaintiff was about to leave the Colony, judgment for the whole sum would go out at once.

Leung Acheong *v.* Low Atuk.—$143.03.—Mr. Francis for plaintiff. Mr. Caldwell had examined plaintiff's books and found nothing suspicious about the balance of $42.10 against defendant. The items he had examined all the way through the book, and his result showed a little more against the defendant than the one in the book.

The Judge told the defendant how tedious the case had been, and what pains had been taken to sift the matter to the bottom. Judgment would be for the plaintiff for the whole sum claimed, subject to the following arrangement; the $92.94 for wages of the men should be paid, but plaintiff should undertake to indemnify defendant for any claims proved against him in this Court on the part of the workmen, for wages earned during the time covered by the $92.94, costs of attorney for two days would be allowed, but not more, as the case ought not to have occupied so much time in a Summary Court. Each party should pay half the arbitration fee, as the arbitration fell through by no fault of Mr. Caldwell's.

Chung Mee Choy applied to have the judgment, which went on Mr. D. R. Caldwell's award, set aside. The judgment was given last Court day for the plaintiff, in the case of Keung Yum Sow *v.* Chung Mee Choy. He said the original arbitrators had come to an arrangement, and he did not know how Mr. Caldwell came to be umpire in the case. The plaintiff denied that such an arrangement had been come to and said the arbitrators appointed Mr. Caldwell umpire. The defendant's arbitrator appeared and stated that they had agreed as to everything but the fishing-tackle, which Mr. H. C. Caldwell said he could not understand, and suggested a reference to Mr. D. R. Caldwell, as umpire, which was then made. Mr. D. R. Caldwell stated that his award had been solely as to the fishing-tackle, and that he had left the award of the arbitrators so far as it had gone untouched. Ultimately the defendant's arbitrator said they tossed up for the fishing-tackle, but the party that lost did not think this a good criterion, therefore they had to refer that question. Then Ching Mee said he agreed to the arbitration, but prayed for time to comply with the award.

Mr. H. C. Caldwell said he was quite ignorant of the result of the arbitration. He would ask his client whether he was willing to give the defendant time.

The judgment was then entered as it stood.

Tam Awan *v.* J. Barrelet—17.00.—Defendant had ordered a glass case of the plaintiff, but the one sent him was not suitable and he objected to paying for it. The defendant gave his evidence in three languages, English (unfortunately uninterpreted), Portuguese (interpreted by Mr. Rozario), and French (interpreted by the learned Judge). The defendant had offered $10 for the case, and the plaintiff got a decree for this amount without costs of summons.

A. Hormusjee Chinoy *v.* G. da Silveira—$80.00.—Defendant admitted his liability on a promissory note to a Calcutta merchant, but denied that it was competent to plaintiff to sue. Plaintiff stated that he had power to sue, but produced no power of attorney. The original summons contained the name of F. D. Lalcaca, the Calcutta merchant, as plaintiff, but as Mr. Hormusjee said the note was endorsed to him, the summons was amended. Defendant, however, disputed the present plaintiff's power to sue under any name. The question at issue was thus a mere matter of costs, and his Honor adjourned the case till next Tuesday, in order to look up authorities as to whether plaintiff should sue or a third gentleman who had an interest in the bill.

The following cases were settled out of Court: Wong Aso *v.* Choi Wong, $222.16; A. Ullmann *v.* F. de Cunha, $7.00; Hing Kee *v.* R. W. Boyd $10.50; Ow Aping *v.* J. Johnson $1 40; D. M. Lodo *v.* Q. A. Rangel $30.00; Chong Ting Kei *v.* Q. A. Rangel $10.50; J. B. Holland *v.* P. Boyd, $4.25; same *v.* E. W. Blackwood; same *v.* C. Wagner; and the case of Chun Chee Wan *v.* Tang Cheong $3.67 was withdrawn.

JAPAN.

There is scarcely any news of importance to note by the mail steamer. The Race meeting and Regatta at Yokohama have gone off successfully. The Japanese Government have appointed Commander Purves, R.N., as Harbour Master.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hongkong, June 7th, Evening.

A good amount of business has been done in Bengal drug; the market opened at $485 to $486½ for Patna, and $456 to $456½ for Benares, on credit to the natives. The following may be taken as the closing cash prices: New Patna, $483¾ to $485, cash and credit; New Benares, $453¾ to $455, cash and credit; Malwa, $647½, for first quality; New Patna, 5th sales on 3 weeks' time, $485 to $486½; New Patna, 6th sales on 3 weeks' time, $488½ to $490.

In Raw Cotton the following sales have been reported: 350 bales Calcutta at $21.25 per picul, 100 bales Calcutta at $21.00 per picul, 50 bales Calcutta at $21.75 per picul, 50 bales Calcutta at $22.80 per picul, 57 bales Calcutta at $22.25 per picul, 75 bales Calcutta at $22.75 per picul; total 682 bales.

EXCHANGE.

On London.—
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/6⅜
Credits, at 6 months' sight ... 4/6⅝
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight ... 4/6⅝ to 4/6¾
Bank Bills on demand ... 4/5½
On Shanghai.—
Bank, 3 days' sight ... 75
Private, 30 days' sight ... 75¾
On Calcutta.—Bank, 3 days' sight 234
" Bombay.—Bank, 3 days' sight 234

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old ... 38 to 39 prem.
New ... 25½ to 27 prem.
H'kong & W'poa Dock ... 5 dis.
H'kong C'ton & Macao Steam Boat Shares ... 32 prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co. ... par.
China and Straits Steam Navigation, par. nom.
China Sea, Saigon, and Straits S. S. Co. ... par. nom.
Union Insurance Society of Canton ... $1,500, ex. div.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares ... $1,650 to $1,700 prem.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares ... $190 to $197 prem. per s.
Victoria Fire ... $24 prem.
China Fire ... $40 prem.
China & Japan Marine Insurance Tls. 3 prem.
Hongkong Gas ... $45 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Shares ... 68 to 65 dis.
Hongkong Distillery Co. ... $10 prem. per s.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Co. ... $9 prem. per s.

Sales on 7th June, 1870.
As reported by Chinese.

White Pepper, 50 bags, at $13.00, by Hung Foong to travelling merchant.
White Sugar, 150 bags, at $6.90, by Kin Foong to Hongkong merchant.
Brown Sugar, 100 bags, at $4.10, by Kin Foong to Hongkong merchant.
Vermicelli, 60 bales, at $6.70, by Kin Foong to Hongkong merchant.
Brown Sugar, 148 bags, at $3.86, by Tung Wo Cheong to travelling merchant.
Aniseed Star, 40 bags, at $17.25, by Tung Wo Cheong to travelling merchant.
Bombay Cotton, 100 bales, at $21.25, by foreign merchant to Yuet Wo Loong.
Bombay Cotton, 150 bales, at $21.25, by foreign merchant to Chuen Shing.
Bombay Cotton, 14 bales, at 21.75, by foreign merchant to Chuen Shing.
Grey Shirtings, 8-4lbs. 1,000 pieces, at $2.60, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

HONGKONG.

The past fortnight has been almost a blank so far as local news is concerned. The hot weather has set in with severity, the temperature being higher than usual at this time of year. The inquest on the body of the Chinawoman, who was found strangled under her bed, has been concluded; but no trace of the guilty party has been found. Aveloom, the inspector of gambling houses, with whom she was living, has been declared by the Coroner to have been entirely cleared of anything like suspicion by the investigation, and it is generally thought that a coolie who has disappeared committed the deed. The German members of the community are about to erect a fine new club building, which will contain a concert hall about 150 feet long, and will be a very imposing affair. It will be situated on the plot of land opposite Pedder's Hill, now vacant. A Marine Court of Enquiry have suspended the certificate of the captain of the ship *Fiery Cross*, for six months, for intoxication. A court martial which sat to enquire into the loss of H.M. Gunboat *Slaney* have acquitted all concerned of any blame. A great deal of interest has been taken in the proceedings connected with the ship *Dunmail*, which as before reported, went down in the harbour. The diving operations which are going on with the assistance of the naval authorities are being attended with satisfactory results. The top of the deck having been blown up under the Superintendence of Captain Fisher, of H.M.S. *Ocean*, a large quantity of the cargo has already been brought up, and more is daily coming forward, the goods being placed at auction as they are raised.

SHANGHAI.

The most interesting item of news from the above port is that the special agent of the China Submarine Telegraph Company (of London), has returned from Peking; but his application for leave to land the end of the telegraphic cable in the foreign Settlement was refused; the Chinese, apparently apprehending that concession of small beginnings on shore might be interpreted was a concession of a right to lay lines inland, to which point they are not yet able to bring themselves. But provided the line is *bona fide* submerged, no opposition will be made to its introduction into the inner waters; and Mr. Dunn is therefore in a position to make arrangements which will suffice for his purpose. The *Daily News*, which gives this intelligence, adds that it may predict that in a year's time, the line will be working from Shanghai to London—and that the connections with India, the Straits, and Australia will also be complete then.

Efforts are being made to raise a subscription for Lawrence Robertson, who was chief mate of the *Newcastle* at the time of the notorious affray at Foochow, last year; and who was then badly wounded in the arm. Robertson was sentenced to imprisonment by the Consular Court at Foochow, but the sentence was remitted by H.B.M. Chargé d'Affaires. After six months medical treatment, his arm is still useless, and will it is feared continue so, unfitting him for further service at sea. He is 50 years of age, and has a wife and four children entirely dependent upon his earnings for support, to show his case to be one really deserving charity. H.B.M. Consul has undertaken to provide him with a passage home; but an endeavour is being made to collect a sum of money with which he may land in England.

The *Evening Courier* notes a great reduction in passage money, which has taken place in consequence of the opening of the Suez Canal. The Tls. 450 or thereabouts which is charged by the P. & O. Co. and Messageries Imperiales for a first class passage from Shanghai to Europe has, it is understood been reduced by Holt's steamers to Tls. 275, without wines; and a still further important reduction has been made by the *United Service*, which offers to take passengers at £60 per head, or a little over 200 taels. The fact that steamers can afford to carry passengers at the latter rate proves how exorbitant are the rates prevailing on the Coast of China and Japan. Commenting on this fact, the above paper observes:—On the scale adopted by the *United Service*, the fare from Shanghai to Hongkong would be 20 taels—to Chefoo 10 taels—to Yokohama 25 taels, which contrast most suggestively with the fares actually charged by the various companies on these lines.

The raising of the treasure from the wreck of the *Hamilla Mitchell* is going on very successfully, as much as $150,000 having been recovered.

The question whether play of any kind should be allowed at the Club on Sundays, has been decided in the negative, at the meeting proposed to consider the matter—the resolution being received with great demonstrations of satisfaction. Mr. F. B. Forbes has been chosen President of the French Municipal Council. Another fire has occurred—in a Chinese house at the corner of the Foochow and Canton Roads, but although it blazed with much rapidity, it was speedily put down by the exertions of the Fire Brigade.

A fire occurred on the night of the 20th instant in the Foochow Road, near to the German Club, two Chinese houses being destroyed. A quantity of valuables, however, were picked up by the owner from among the *debris* next morning. The native authorities are offering great opposition to foreigners trading in the interior. The Taoutai has refused to allow a foreigner to convey a cargo of coal to the island of Tsung Ming, a few miles from Woosung, without complying with a whole string of regulations at the Foreign Custom House, the rules in question being clearly of so troublesome a nature as to preclude any foreigner from attempting to take cargo either inland or to adjacent places. It remains to be seen under what authority the foreign Inspectorate of Customs has at present anything to do with a matter such as this.

PEKING.

(Correspondent of Shanghai Courier.)

The cattle plague is in Mongolia and is attacking, I am told, all sorts of animals, camels included, which are said to be dying in numbers. This is one of the causes of the disturbance which has given occasion to the Russians to send troops to Urga, *to protect the mails at that place*.

Various rumours are afloat with regard to the cause of the disturbance. Some say it is the Mahomedan Rebels; others the Mongols quarrelling among themselves, in consequence of their losses in cattle. Whichever it may be, the fact is the same, the Russians have troops at Urga; and as they say themselves, for the protection of the mails at that place. I hear also that the Mongols in that district have asked the Russians to annex their territory. It is the same old story, the Eagle encroaching on the Dragon's preserve. I am only surprised that the Russians content themselves with so little, but I suppose the time is not ripe for larger advances in this direction at present. I expect, however, to see or to hear ere long that the "natural boundary" of the Russian Empire is the *Yellow River*.

This will include the two richest provinces, in minerals, in the empire; and to make the thing complete the Corea, and the remnant of Manchuria must be included. It is not to be supposed that the Russians will be content with a barren territory like Mongolia. Having the Mongols with them, the Russians are masters of the north of China whenever it suits them to take possession. The Mongols have no liking for the Chinese, rather the reverse, judging by what I have *myself* seen. The question is, would China benefit by the change of masters? I believe it would; and that the people who are now living in great poverty though possessed of great mineral riches won't reap the benefit the introduction of railways, &c. without which these minerals are of no value to any one.

The above paper has the following:—

The Tsung-li-yamên has sent a circular to the Foreign Ministers on the subject of the demise of Mr. Burlingame, acknowledging the importance of his services, and paying a graceful tribute to his memory. The sum of 6,000 Taels is to be paid to Mrs. Burlingame to be expended on the obsequies of her late husband, and 10,000 Taels more for her own use, in token of the high estimation in which Mr. Burlingame was held by the Yamên.

HANKOW.

We have news from Hankow to the 28th May. The market, as we have before reported, was opened on the 18th, by the purchase of three chops of Ningchows, at prices equal to Tls. 40 per picul laid down in Shanghai; and a large business was at once commenced, at an advance of Tls. 1 to 3 on opening rates. The demand, however, has since slackened, and prices have declined Tls. 2 to 4 per picul for all but the finest kinds. The market for Oopacks and Oonfas was opened on the 21st, at Tls. 31 to 32 respectively. Prices for these teas have, however, also since given way; and, as stocks are large, a further fall is expected. The quality of the several teas is considered fully equal to, if not better, than last year. Messrs. Gordon Brothers gave the following comparative statement of prices paid for a few of the "Market" Teas. They omit the few "Crack" chops, as they have all been taken by Russian buyers, at Tls. 32 to 35.5 per picul for Oopack kinds.

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Eng. Wa...	Tls. 32 p. pcl.	Tls. 31 p. pcl.	Tls. 35.5 p. pcl.
Thie Chun...	" 25.35 "	" 30 "	" 30 "
Chun Wo...	" 26.25 "	" 27 "	" 33.5 "
Chun Ming...	" 23.5 "	" 30.5 "	" 30.75 "
Siu Loo...	" 32.5 "	" 31.25 "	" 33.5 "

The shipments, on the 27th May, amounted to 116 chops, comprising 31,790 chests, and 34,450 ½-chests. The number of musters placed on the market to date reach 280 chops, or the equivalent 170,000 chests. The *Diomed*, *Erl King* and *China* are fully engaged for London, at £7 per ton of 40 feet, with 10s. extra for the first ship. The rate of freight per *Agamemnon* is not yet fixed. The *Titania* is loading at £6 per ton.—*North China Daily News.*

JAPAN.

The Japan papers contain little political news. At a review of the Japanese troops in Yedo the Mikado was present in person, and a place was appropriated for foreigners irrespective of their rank. A grand festival has been held in Yokohama by order of the Government to celebrate the annual O Matsuri. The preparations appear to have been on a scale never before witnessed in that town. There were half a dozen processions which paraded all the streets, and the natives were all in holiday costume. From the 1st to the 16th May, no fewer than 123 shocks of earthquake had been felt, and several more between the latter date and the 22nd. It was reported that a long-extinct volcano had broken into eruption in the interior, and that Vries Island was more than usually active. Preparations for the Queen's birthday week included a regatta on the 24th, and races on the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday succeeding. Mr. Bertrand has commenced criminal proceedings against the Editor of the *Japan Mail* for the statement in that paper to the effect that he had caused the death of a Chinaman. The *Mail* inserts an apology for and retractation of the charge, and the *Herald* which was reflected upon in the *Mail's* original article, publishes some interesting correspondence between the two Editors. The *Echo du Japon* takes the part of the *Herald*, whose offence appears only to have been the insertion of an advertisement from Mr. Bertrand which the *Mail* spoke of as "of an exceptionally impudent and discreditable character."

THE LOSS OF THE "CARACTACUS."

The ship *Caractacus*, of Liverpool, 678 tons, left Yokohama bound to Saigon on the 26th of April. In lat. 25.37 N., long. 120.54 E., on May 4th, a hard gale was blowing from N.N.E., which increased gradually until the 6th, when it had assumed the character of a typhoon from E.N.E., bar. 29.00; observations impossible. On the 7th, the ship was on starboard tack, under bare poles, bar. 29.30. On the 8th, a tremendous hurricane, wore ship under the goose wings of the fore sail, bar. 29.10. At 2 p.m., saw breakers on the starboard bow, wore ship, and run her to the Westward, when breakers were seen on the starboard beam; set the close reefed main topsail, and hauled the ship on the port tack. At 4 p.m. supposed the ship to be clear of the reef, and stood S. by W. At 8 p.m. the wind still increasing, bar. 28.80. At 9 p.m. wind shifted S.E., handed the reefed foresail, and brought the ship to the wind again under bare poles, bar. 28.20. Throughout the whole of the night a terrific hurricane of wind continued with torrents of rain. On the morning of the 10th, no improvement in the weather. At 7.30 saw breakers on the starboard beam, distant 100 yards, the sea running mountains high, and immediately the ship struck, and was lifted by a tremendous sea clear on top of the reef, where she remained thumping heavily, and sea making a clear breach over her, and in this position the ship's back was broken. At 9, launched the gig, which was smashed by striking against the floating wreck of spars. On the 11th, the wind abated, and gradually moderated, so as to permit the pinnace to be launched, by which all gained the shore of a small island or *Cay*, and managed to save some clothes and provisions for a few days consumption. After being on shore three days, a junk arrived with four men, who stated that they had belonged to H.M. gunboat *Slaney*, and that they were wrecked on the 11th, on a coral reef about ten miles N.W. of the position of the *Caractacus*. With these clothes and provisions were shared, and on the following day an expedition was made in one of the boats to seek more survivors, and after visiting several of the islands four men were found, and this number was eventually increased by one who came in another junk. These men told the terrible tale that they had witnessed the loss of the whole of their shipmates, forty-seven in number, who had perished endeavouring to reach the land from the wreck of the ship, which had struck upon a reef about three miles off shore. During the week which elapsed between the wreck and the day of leaving the Paracels, eight junks arrived, each containing about twenty men, and with three of these an agreement was made to land the whole party on Hainan for $1,000, the captain paying $300 in cash, and the remainder to be paid in Hongkong with the approval of the authorities. Immediately after the whole party had embarked, the junkmen set fire to the ship, with a view of getting in the most speedy manner possible all the metals so ardently coveted, having already laden their vessels with the salvaged wreck. Eventually sailed for Hainan on the 24th, and arrived on the 26th. There another junk was chartered for $800, to take the party to Hongkong, but no sooner were all on board, than a breach of the agreement was made by the master, who embarked a cargo of pigs, about one hundred and fifty in number, and betwixt these shipmates the party had to sleep, sandwich fashion. On the 30th, arrived at Hongkong at 2 a.m.

THE LOSS OF THE "SLANEY."

H.M. gun-boat *Slaney*, left Singapore on the 14th April, for Hongkong. On the morning of the 6th a gale commenced from the North-east, the wind having been from the South-west previously, and the vessel running with studding sails. On the 5th and 6th it continued to blow very heavily, the barometer falling to 28.04. The ship hove-to with storm maintopsail very easy, but with the sea breaking heavily over her. On the 7th the gale was more violent, but the wind remained steady at the North-east. On this day, she lost the jolly-boat, captain's gig, and dingy, and at midnight the whaler was washed away. On the morning of the 8th, about 7.30, the foremast went over the side, taking with it the jibboom and maintopsail, the wind continuing strong and heavy, and the barometer standing at 28. During the gale, which was indeed a typhoon, the *Slaney* made very bad weather, and laboured heavily, being most time under water. On Monday, the 9th, was lying to, with the fires banked, heading to the N.W.; at 9 o'clock p.m., got steam up and proceeded, steering N.E, the gale abating. At twenty minutes after midnight the ship struck, going about two knots at the time, the engines were stopped, but before they could be backed the ship was fast on the reef, the sea pooping and flooding the whole after part of the hull in such a manner that one engineer was drowned in his berth. All hands were engaged until daylight on the part of the upper deck in the construction of a raft. At daylight saw land on both bows, small islands, distant about 10 miles apart, and from 5 to 6 from the wreck, but the surf was breaking and washing over all, as had as before. About six o'clock launched the raft over the starboard bow, when its painter parted; orders were passed that all who could not swim should take to it, to reach the shore—those who could swim went to it, although all did not reach it, and those who could not swim stuck to the hull, and thus it turned out their lives were saved. When the raft left the ship, it got well over that part of the reef on which the rollers were heaviest; those on it then appeared to have cast adrift the lashings, and to have divided it among them, but all failed to reach the shore, save three, one European and two Chinese. At the time the raft left, the Commander, Lieut. Elwin, called out, "You must do the best you can for yourselves, lads; I am no raftsman," and he then plunged into the water, accompanied by Pink, the quarter-master. They were seen clear of the reef in smooth water, with what was supposed to be a good prospect of fetching the land; but they have not been heard of since. The survivors, that is, the seven who remained by the wreck, did not leave it until the p.m. of the 14th, during which time they were without food and water, having only a little tobacco, when a fishing junk came and said there was another wreck not far off, and carried three of the party to it, the rest coming afterwards. Here the survivors of the *Slaney* found the master and crew of the *Caractacus*, also wrecked like themselves but having clothes and provisions saved from the vessel, and the two parties became one, until an engagement was made with one of the junks for a passage to Hainan. During the gale, when the wind was N.E. and blowing at the hardest, the bar fell to 28.04, and after midnight of the 8th commenced to rise slowly.

Subjoined are the lists of those saved and lost:—

Survivors—Mr. Charles Milton, gunner; John Douglas, ship's cook; Wm. Dimond, act. corporal R.M.L.I.; Robert Lane, able seaman; George Brook, ordinary seaman; Chinese: Chun Ling, ward-room servant; Apau, captain's servant; Achat, warrant officer's servant; Afoo, stoker; Achuck, carpenter. Total 10.

List of officers and men lost:—Wm. F. L. Elwyn, Lieut.-Com.; Robt. S. Evatt, Nav. Sub-Lieut.; W. F. Ryall, Assistant-Surgeon; James Young, Engineer in charge; Daniel Wishart, Engineer; John Smith, Assistant Engineer, 1st class; Edward Geo. Wells, Chief-Gunner's mate; Alexander Todd, Boatswain's-mate; Benjamin Pink and Thomas Owen, Quarter-masters; William Burton, leading seaman; Evan Jones, leading stoker; Joseph Jones, sick berth attendant; William G. Court, ship's steward, 3rd class; William Patton, Wm. H. Burgess, and George Tumble, able seamen; Harry Roberts, Henry Ellington, George Brice, William Gear, William Pepin, John E. Ventres, William Claungboul, Frederick Hancock, Patrick Hasey, Herbert Raille, William Hart, Thomas Moon, William Boxell, and Francis Burrows, ordinary seamen; David Ward, Geo. Annereau, and Thomas Warren, stokers; Samuel Borton, James Funn, Samuel Delve, and Wm. Poor, Privates R.M.L.I.; Chinese; Alung, officer's cook; Awoon, engineer's servant; Hung Ching, stoker. Total 41.

THE LOSS OF THE "BAY."

The following narrative of proceedings has been furnished by H.M.S. *Adventure*. Left Hongkong on May 23rd, in consequence of intelligence having been received that H.M. gunboat *Slaney*, and the British ship *Caractacus*, had been wrecked in the Paracel Reefs, during the late typhoon, H.M.S. *Salamis* and *Avon* having been ordered to join in the search to be made for survivors, in which the Island of Hainan was to be included. Sighted the Crescent Group on the Paracels at daylight of the 6th, steamed along close to the reefs near Patten Islands and communicated with whale-boat of H.M.S. *Salamis*; no news of position of wreck or survivors; in the afternoon, while steaming along the S.W. angle of the Antelope Shoal (about 2½ miles off Robert's Island), observed the wreck of *Slaney*, boarded it and found that it had been fired forward, the bow being out of water, and everything in the shape of metal removed, except the 68-pounder gun which was too heavy for Chinamen. Steamed through the passage between Drummond and Duncan Islands, and anchored inside the reefs, finding *Salamis* inside; her boats had been all day engaged in an unsuccessful search for the wreck of the *Slaney*. The wreck of the *Caractacus* was discovered on Duncan's Island; landed and found that the camp which had been occupied by the shipwrecked crews was deserted, and could gain no tidings of them; started for Hainan on the following morning, visited Qualong and Leong-soi on the 28th, and Munchow on the 29th, and then proceeded to Hongkong, arriving May 1st. Found the wreck of the *Bay* inside the Island of Tinhosa, nothing left but the boiler, half imbedded in the sand, the machinery having been pulled apart and carried away piecemeal into the interior.

Captain Raby, of H.M.S. *Adventure*, speaks in the highest terms of commendation of Mr. Watmaby, late mate of the *Caractacus*, who left Duncan's Island so soon as informed of the loss of the *Slaney* and pulled from nine to ten miles to Robert's Island to search for survivors, when he had the satisfaction of finding and rescuing two men, one European, and one Chinaman, who had been four days without other sustenance than the fish they had caught and dried in the sun.

H.M. Gun-vessel *Avon*, Commander Tracey, reports left Hongkong on May 25th at 5.15 a.m., having on board the late master and mate of the *Bay* steamer, wrecked on Hainan, and proceeded at once to the coast of that island. On the 26th, at noon, Tou-geon Mount bore S.S.W., 28 miles. At 7 p.m. altered course to S. On the 27th at noon False Tinhosa bore N. ¾ W., 9 miles. On the 28th, at daylight, observed H.M.S. *Adventure*, and followed her into Gaalong Bay, there Captain Raby and Commander Tracey went on shore with the Chinese interpreters, but could ascertain nothing concerning the late wrecks or their crews. At 10.15 a.m. weighed, and proceeded in company with *Adventure* into Leong Soy Bay. At 1.45 p.m. anchored in 6 fathoms. In the course of the afternoon Captains Raby and Tracey went on shore and endeavoured to find out what had become of the crews of the *Slaney* and *Caractacus*, but without success. On the 27th at 5.30 a.m. weighed and proceeded under steam in company with *Adventure*, arriving in Mun-chow Bay and anchoring in 5 fathoms, about one mile off shore; here Captains Raby and Tracy landed, taking with them the Master and Mate of the *Bay*, and Interpreters, and tried to procure chairs to carry the party to Mun-chow, distant about nine miles; as none could be procured the project had to be abandoned, the object of their visit to the Mandarin being thus frustrated; the people on the beach professed to be totally ignorant of any wreck, and unable to furnish any information of the crew of the *Bay*. While passing down the Coast on the 27th, when abreast of the place where the *Bay* was lost, and about 10 miles distant, several junks were observed in shore, but nothing of the wreck could be seen from the ship, but sufficient was remarked to demonstrate that some common object of interest was occupying their attention. The *Bay* was wrecked inshore of a small islet not marked on the Admiralty Chart (No. 2,861. [A.] China sea, N. Portion, Sheet I.), this islet bore from False Tinhosa *about* N.W. by N. 3 miles. The Chinese Pilots embarked in Hongkong proved totally ignorant of any part of the coast of Hainan on its Eastern side. The people of Gaalong Bay were much swarthier than the Chinese are generally found to be, and were fishermen, who appeared to be pirates in their leisure hours; their boats were constructed without any fastenings of metal, being sawn with split rattans, each stitch being an independent hitch, the seams being filled with rush and chunam. Their dress is similar to that of the coolies in Hongkong, with a marked difference in the construction of their hats, which in the centre of the crown have a peculiar octagon shaped piece of sennet.

MARINE COURT.

The following finding of the Marine Court to enquire into the conduct of Captain Middleton, of the *Fiery Cross*, appears in the Government *Gazette*:—

FINDING.

First.—The James Middleton, number of whose certificate of competency is 6,367, master of the British ship *Fiery Cross*, official number 29,165, was, during the voyage from London to Hongkong, at times under the influence of intoxicating liquors, but there is no evidence to show that he was on any occasion incapable of performing his duties.

Second.—That from the 21st to 25th instant inclusive, whilst in the Harbour of Hongkong, James Middleton was in a state of intoxication and unable to attend to his duties.

The Court adjudges that James Middleton's certificate of competency be suspended for six months from this date.

In passing so lenient a sentence, the Court has been guided by the good character which James Middleton has hitherto held, as shown by his certificates.

Dated at Hongkong, this 31st day of May, 1870.

C. May, *First Police Magistrate.*
H. G. Thomsett, R.N., *Harbor Master, &c.*
W. Wilson, *Un-official Justice of the Peace.*
W. M. Gillson, A. M. Lockie, } *Masters Mercantile Marine.*

The above Report of the Investigation held by a Marine Court upon the conduct of James Middleton, master mariner, is hereby confirmed by me, under the Provisions of Section 242 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854."

W. H. Whitfeild,
Major-General, and Lieutenant Governor.

Government House,
Hongkong, 1st June, 1870.

HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

A meeting of the members of the Hongkong Yacht Club took place on the 3rd inst., at the Hongkong Club, Mr. Hawke, Vice-Commodore, in the chair. The accounts for the past year showed a balance of $265.75 to the credit of the Club, which at present numbers nine yachts and forty-six non-yacht members. The Secretary intimated that he had received a letter from Commodore Jones, expressing, in very courteous terms, the pleasure which his connection with the Club had always afforded him, and tendering his resignation in view of his departure from the Colony. It was proposed, seconded, and carried by acclamation that Commodore Price be invited to take the post of Commodore of the Club. It was then proposed by Mr. Beart, seconded by Mr. Blakeman, and carried unanimously, that the present officers and committee be re-elected. Mr. Vickers tended his resignation as secretary, stating that Mr. Norton had kindly consented to act in his place. The thanks of the Club were tendered to the retiring secretary for the care he had taken of its interests during the past year, and Mr. Norton was duly elected. The Chairman observed that the past season had been very satisfactory. Some admirable matches had taken place, and for a place like Hongkong, the meetings had been very large, and had brought forth some very good sailing. He hoped that at next meeting there would be some new yachts, and that the competition would be even better that in the past. It was announced that it was intended to have the next meeting somewhat earlier in the year. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

SUPREME COURT.

June 4th, 1870.

IN CHANCERY.

Before Chief-Justice Smale.

Liebert and another v. the Oriental Bank.

Judgment.

This case having been very fully and ably argued, I have now, on the second day of the hearing, come to a conclusion which I think no future consideration can alter, I therefore at once proceed to give my decision. The bill sets out a correspondence showing that the goods after referred to were agreed to be sold to Lyall, Still and Co., and were sent under invoices in what I think has been called the Manchester firm; to this purport: Invoice of bales forwarded to Lyall, Still and Co. for realisation, proceeds to be remitted to G. Lyall and C. F. Still to meet acceptances for £ against the shipment, and bought to order and for account of whom it may concern," 220 bales and 70 bales and 90 bales and 10 bales were respectively shipped per *Canadian*, *Ariel* and *Serica*, to Lyall, Still & Co. in Hongkong, all subject to Invoices in the above form, against bills for large amounts, all of which were dishonoured, and for which the plaintiffs are now creditors. On the 14th November and 3rd December, 1869, Lyall, Still & Co indorsed the Bills of Lading for the bales to the defendants as securities for large advances. [It appeared at the hearing that these advances amounted to $100,000.] In January, Lyall, Still & Co. stopped payment. In March, 1870, the agents in Hongkong for the plaintiffs gave the defendants notice that the plaintiffs claimed a special lien on the goods for the unpaid purchase money. The bill states that defendants afterwards sold all the bales and paid a surplus of $1,975 62 to the official assignee of Lyall, Still and Co., then become bankrupts, and the plaintiff claims a balance as remaining in the hands of the defendants, and the plaintiffs claims to be declared to have a trust or equitable lien on the goods and proceeds on the sale thereof, "subject to the specific advances *bona fide* made by the defendants on security of the said goods without notice of the trust or lien, and that after satisfying such specific advances the proceeds of sale ought to be paid to the plaintiffs by the defendants." The prayer of the bill was to that effect. Now as to facts, it appeared from defendants' answer that whereas they had advanced specifically on the bills of lading $100,000, the sales of goods represented by them realised only $69,241.25 so that after exhausting all these securities mentioned in the bill, a balance of $30,758.75 remained due to them. Although the bill asserts that the defendants are creditors for other sums or other accounts, it does not assert that the defendants have or had other goods or securities. Now it is a first principle of equity pleading that the plaintiffs can obtain no decree for which by assertion or charge in the bill they lay no foundation. Every decree must be not only "secundum probata," but "secundum allegata." Now assume a decree made for a declaration of plaintiffs interest as in paragraph 1 of prayer, and that the account asked for is granted; the answer states the account and shews that after exhausting all the goods against which the plaintiffs claim, there is still due to the defendants in respect of advances *bona fide* within the terms of the bill a balance of $30,758.75. There is therefore no surplus money payable to the plaintiffs, and the bill fails in its whole scope and object. Now the answer not only sets out the figures showing the above results, but it states that bales other than those on which lien is claimed in the bill, were deposited with the defendants, and that out of the aggregate of the goods deposited with them they recouped themselves the $100,000 and also $3,600 advanced on another bill to Lyall, Still & Co., and all their expenses, and that there remain the $1,975.62 which they paid to the official assignee, and which in a suit in this Court the present plaintiffs obtained from him. Mr. Hayllar contended that the plaintiffs have a right to a decree founded on these statements (Regato) in the answer. There is no authority for such a proposition. I have already stated the elementary rule which (except as to charities and infants on special grounds) is universal. It is very clearly stated more fully by Mr. Justice Story, (Equity Plead. 342.) A supplemental Bill would be improper now, because there will be after this decree nothing to supplement, and one, if not two, new defendants must be added, if the marshalling of securities be asked by plaintiffs I might give leave to amend the bill on payment of the costs of this hearing. Were either course permitted, it could be only on the motion that Mr. Hayllar could sustain the case be now proposed to present for decision, but as at present advised, I am of the contrary opinion. Look at the answer read as an affidavit, paragraph 10, not denied; is there any possible rule as to the defendants' rights which under the facts there stated should disentitle them as against these plaintiffs to recoup to themselves the $3,600, the only sum in question between the parties out of the goods actually charged with that sum on the 25th of February, 1867, although it was for an advance previously made, at least to the extent of the one-third beneficial interest of Lyall, Still & Co., of the entirety of which they had the legal lawful possession, if not "cadit quæstio," even on the plaintiffs' proposed case. The plaintiffs have lost heavily on these transactions, and it is but natural that they should seek to lighten their losses, but I think they can obtain no relief against these defendants, who in the whole course of their dealing in the matter appear to have been not only prudent, but entirely free from observation. I may the more readily say this since I have not personally been acquainted with either of the managers of the Bank, the defendants. I must dismiss this bill with costs. Possibly the plaintiffs might, without leave, sustain another bill, making a case for and asking the marshalling the securities. I strongly incline to think that the plaintiffs would entirely fail on any such bill. The highest authority may take a different view, on that view only I think I ought not to disallow to the plaintiffs, being in England, an opportunity to file a bill seeking relief on a broader basis. I therefore add that this decree is to be without prejudice to the plaintiffs filing, within seven months from this day, such other bill as they may be advised.

TREATIES WITH CHINA.

Mr. Consul Medhurst referring to a paper recently read by Mr. J. B. Robertson, at the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, on the new convention, made the following pertinent remarks on the nature of Treaties with the Chinese:—

Much stress had been placed by Mr. Robertson and all other persons in favor of the Convention on the fact that it had been voluntarily conceded by the Chinese, and had not been the result, like previous treaties, of warlike pressure. So far from the Chinese deserving any credit in this respect he thought it was very much the other way. The Chinese Government had all along entertained a vague apprehension of the possible consequences of a revision of treaties to themselves, and so great had this apprehension become toward the approach of the time for revision, that they had instructed the high functionaries in the Provinces to memorialise and advise the Throne, how the demands of the British and other Governments which, it was taken for granted, would prove unreasonable, could best be met. These directions were faithfully obeyed, and one or two of the many state papers which followed have met the public eye, and sufficed to prove, that the Chinese have all along feared pressure, and no doubt they have been only too glad to find the result in the shape of the convention such a favorable one for themselves, and, at the same time, one so free from hard conditions. The second point worthy of notice, Mr. Medhurst considered to be the unreliableness of all treaties with China, owing to the disadvantageous circumstances under which these are concluded as far as foreigners concerned. On the one side, Great Britain and other nations enter into their conventions with a sincere desire to avoid all that is exacting or unreasonable, and an honest intention to fulfil their obligations to the very letter. The Chinese, on the other hand, only yield what they cannot possibly avoid giving, and with the fixed intention to retreat from the concession as soon, and as conveniently, as they can. This, at any rate, had been the experience of past years, and the speaker thought the day was still far distant when both parties could be said to enter into such compacts upon a common footing, and with the same commendable, reliable spirit actuating both sides.

EQUALITY WITH WESTERN NATIONS.

The following incident, related by the Foochow correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News*, is interesting, as illustrating the "equality" of Chinese with Europeans:—

For several days, at the Tea-Pavilion, half way between the foreign settlement and the city, a man has been standing in a wooden cage, where he will stand till death intervenes. His crime is kidnapping children, and his age about 20. Last Saturday p.m. I passed the place, and a great crowd of idlers were standing around, gazing and laughing at him. He was put in the cage the previous day. A seat had been arranged on which he was sitting, his head protruding above the top of the cage. His eyes were shut, and he was nearly motionless, as if asleep, if sleep were possible in such circumstances. Early on Monday morning, I passed again; his seat, which was simply a small piece of board extending from one side of the cage to the other, and kept in position by cleats, nailed under each end to the sides of the cage, had been removed. The wretch was standing on tiptoe, with his ankles chained together by a short iron chain, and his hands tied behind him. Some one had put into the cage a few broken bricks. At times he would try, by standing on the tiptoes of one foot, to arrange some of these pieces together by using the toes of the other foot, so that by standing on them he might ease himself a little; but he made poor work of it, as he could not see the pieces, and had to labor by the sense of touch only. Before 6 o'clock, a considerable crowd had already collected about him. His sufferings must have been great, having already been there 60 and more hours. He would occasionally groan, while endeavouring to heap together two or three pieces of brick, so that he could ease a little the pressure which was upon his neck or toes; for without anything higher than the bottom of the cage on which to stand, he was obliged to remain on tiptoe or hang by his neck. A man was similarly exposed the preceding week, at the same place, who was a notorious and incorrigible thief, and he lived six days in the cage.

THE POSSIBLE END.

(Courier.)

While the foreigners are debating about their Policy in China, and higgling over the terms of the Convention, events are going on which will probably alter the whole aspect of affairs. We have seen the Taeping Rebellion and all the strange and important vicissitudes which it brought about. The Treaty powers resolved to prop up the existing dynasty, and we see the result. At every point the European Merchant is mocked by the torpor of the Government and is treated as a suppliant when he should be dealt with as an equal, if not a superior. Once more the placid equanimity of the Chinese Government is likely to be disturbed. A Power that was despised a few months ago has proved itself very formidable, and the ancestral proprieties of Peking are again alarmed.

Now if the Mohammedans are in earnest, as there is every reason to suppose that they are, it is certain that the existing Powers will find them much harder to deal with than they found the rebel Wangs; and these insurgents gave the Imperialists quite as much work "on the war path" as they felt disposed to undertake;—indeed without Colonel Gordon the throne of the Boy Emperor might have had another occupant. With the Past full in view we now turn our eyes towards "China as it is." With regard to the mysterious region known as the Flowery Land and the Middle Kingdom, Great Britain has a policy which is not to be guided by the ordinary rules, but one thing is probable, viz., that the Home Government would be slow to engage in a war for the protection of the existing order of things. It is hardly worth preserving. Like man, at its best estate it is altogether vanity, and we hold that the world has had enough of "shams."

But supposing present institutions swept away, what would follow?

We cannot conceive that Russia would ultimately refrain from interfering, but if she persisted in remaining passive for a little while longer it is clear that the Mohammedans might have their own way in China. Indeed, the creed of the prophet of Mecca supplies the very ingredient that the Chinese character wants, viz., enthusiasm. It is hard to stir Mongolian races to a pitch of ardour, but the inducement that the Koran supplies would set the most sluggish on fire. The stolid patient qualities of the Chinese have on more than one occasion made them formidable in the field, but they have rarely been well or boldly led. If a change could be effected in this respect, and some enthusiasts placed at their head, the Imperial army would have a poor chance, unless indeed the European drill of some of their battalions proved more efficient than we expect. We conceive that whether lawfully or unlawfully the rebels would find their way to procure Chassepot rifles and all the modern appliances of war, so that in arms the two parties would be nearly equal.

The Mohammedans have many grounds of hostility against the Manchoos. In 1864 the Chinese mandarin in charge of Kashgar invited the Toonganees to a feast in his fort; they came, and as they unsuspectingly sat at meat a volley of musketry was poured on them from all sides; of the seven hundred men who were in the assembly fifty only escaped. The Mussulmans avenged the massacre, and showed their vigour in punishing the men who committed a like act of murderous violence at Khoten. Indeed up to the present date as far as we can learn the fault has always lain with the Chinese, who have commenced hostilities by a cowardly attack, and as inevitably the friends of the victims of these outrages have amply avenged the loss of their comrades. Now as Dr. Barton has observed some time ago, "every province of modern China contains a certain number of Mohammedans." These people must probably have means of secret communication with each other and a simultaneous rising would seriously embarrass the Government. Some writers assure us that the Koran is not the spring of action as some of the rebels are Buddhists, but even if all the insurgents are not loyal to the faith of the Prophet, it will be easy for able leaders to use a religious cry as a rally, and to gather formidable bands from all quarters, without asking theological questions until the end is gained. As far as we can judge, the Empire is very insecure, and if we compassionate the Boy Ruler and his Councillors, we feel still more pity for some of the Foreign Ministers who, should a crisis arrive, would be utterly at a loss. The policy of the existing British Government would be one of non-interference, and thus if the rebellion obtained that measure of success which is followed by the word "treason" ceasing to be applied to it, all the laborious attempts to prop the Throne of the Empire, and to support Prince Kung, will have been utterly wasted. What will be the fate of the foreign employés in Imperial service, should the Moslem topple down the now shaking throne we dare not conjecture.

EARTHQUAKES AND THEIR INFLUENCES.

(Japan Mail, May 21st.)

The constantly repeated shocks of Earthquakes which we have experienced during the past fortnight, suggest a few reflections on a subject which, some years ago, created much discussion between the school of philosophers now best known in Europe by the name of the Positivists, and the more rigidly orthodox school, which rejected the conclusions of Comte, and refused to acknowledge, in second causes, any such inherent power as could affect, or modify to any appreciable extent, the mental and moral qualities of mankind. On the one hand it was asserted that the religious feelings of nations inhabiting countries subject to earthquakes on the constant shocks of earthquakes, were exceptionally active; and that further, the imaginative faculties, which are the parents of art in its various forms, were always powerfully stimulated by these phenomena; while on the other, it was shown that there were nations exhibiting the strongest religious feelings who yet had no experience of these convulsions, and that in other countries, where the inhabitants were constantly exposed to them, no such feelings showed any sort of predominance. The earliest English representative of the former school was the late Mr. Buckle, who in the first volume of that work on which his great reputation rests—the History of Civilization in England—places the matter somewhat in the following light. He says that the aspects of nature are divisible into two classes; those which address themselves chiefly to the imagination, and those which appeal more strongly to the logical operations of the intellect. He contends that the balance between these two faculties has always been on the side of the imagination, on account of the constant appeal which has been made to and through it to those undefined and indefinable feelings which lie at the root of superstition and even of religion, and which are powerfully stimulated by all occurrences arising from vague and uncontrollable causes, as earthquakes and volcanic phenomena. The sense of inferiority which man feels under these circumstances, his utter helplessness in the presence of forces so enormous and so mysterious, impress him strongly with his insignificance, and with such a sense of his inferiority to the power which surrounds him, that his understanding becomes crushed, and his imagination and the emotional part of his nature acquire a force out of all proportion to the part they should play in his economy. On the other hand, where Nature is more feeble, restrained and regular in her operations, the understanding has more play, superstition is less rife, art less cultivated, and in such countries, civilization advances more rapidly on account of the greater progress which the intellect makes in the discovery of truth. He illustrated the former position by an appeal to the condition of Spain and Italy, where unquestionably the superstition which have encrusted and obscured Christianity have been most marked, where art has flourished—especially in Italy—as it has flourished in no other countries, and where the study of physical science, which is the pursuit of the understanding alone, has made less progress than in most other countries in Europe. The latter position he does not support, being satisfied with the instances he adduces on the positive side of the question. Of the negative side he takes no account, not, as we think, from any disposition to shirk it, but because having, as he conceived proved the one side, the correctness of the other might be inferred. But it has always appeared to us, we confess, that the cases of Scotland and Flanders, the one the most religious country in the world, and the other the country second only to Italy in its success as a school of painting, were fatal to Mr. Buckle's theory. Be that as it may, however, the theory excited the liveliest indignation amongst the orthodox party, who naturally refused to trace the origin, the strength or the truth of their religious beliefs, to phenomena such as earthquakes or volcanic eruptions. As ill luck would have it, their side was strongly exposed by the *Edinburgh Review* which, in an elaborate article on Mr. Buckle's work, stated that only one earthquake had been known in the Spanish peninsular, viz.: that of Lisbon; and that as there was no volcano there at all, the case of Spain at least could not be adduced in support of Mr. Buckle's arguments. In his second volume, however, Mr. Buckle, in a note to his first chapter, conclusively proved by reference to many different authorities, that the Spanish peninsula had been visited by more earthquakes than all the countries of Europe put together, Italy alone excepted, and that even from the effects of those of the last two centuries alone, the sacrifice of life and property had been appalling. At that time Mr. Mallet's work on the subject had not been published, but its subsequent appearance entirely confirmed the truth of Mr. Buckle's assertions, and to that extent strengthened his theory.

Our knowledge of Japan, its literature, history, form of Government, and religious condition is far too small to permit of our applying to it the test which Mr. Buckle's theory would suggest; yet two or three facts may be adduced in connection with this question, which bear very decidedly upon it. In the first place we will take it for granted, that no one will deny the frequency and the severity of the earthquakes to which this country is subject. Now, it may be coincidence alone, but the fact remains that the Government of Japan is and even was in the time of the Shogunate, a theocracy; that though not so powerful as formerly, the priesthood in Japan exercises an enormous influence, that the country is covered with temples, that every town, every hill, every street almost, had its separate tutelary deity, and that not only is the Mikado firmly believed to be descended from the gods, and is not as other men, but that the highest Court in this Empire is an ecclesiastical Court, and the highest Officer within these realms an ecclesiastical dignitary. But lest we should be straining what may be only a coincidence into an argument, it may be well to look to China, where earthquakes are rare and of insignificant strength, and contrast the condition of the two countries. The creed of the majority of the Chinese, certainly of the higher minds in China, was and is Confucianism—a doctrine which takes no notice of any considerations beyond this present life, though within its limits it inculcates a very strict, and what is perhaps more singular, a very subtle code of morals. The Chinese boast of a civilization which, according to them, involves the highest degree of intellectual culture which any nation has attained, irrespective of religion and morality founded on religious truth. Their Emperor indeed claims, as does the Mikado, a divine descent, but in quite another sense, and one far more resembling the divine right claimed by European Sovereigns as the sanction of their power. Nothing resembling a theocracy exist, no ecclesiastical court arrogates a superiority over the civil courts of the Empire, nor can anything be found in China at all analogous to the enormous power of the priesthood in Japan. In a manifesto published by a very able Viceroy in China some years ago, he recommended an entire freedom in regard to the preaching of Christianity, so convinced was he that it must break to pieces on the hard rock of Confucianism opposed to it; while in this country the Christians are persecuted, the preaching of Christianity is denounced and forbidden, and the Government does not, even if it would, grant anything approaching to religious liberty in the Empire.

Our own observation induces us to believe that there is a far more solid body of religious thought among the Japanese than is generally imagined. It has, of course, taken a shape and complexion totally different to our own, but that it exist we have little question whatever. It belongs naturally to a very low type, and is wholly destitute of the sublime truths, aspirations, hopes and consolations of our own religion. But in such translations both of their poetry and prose literature on serious subjects as we have read, we have discovered religious traces of a very strong character, far more so, we imagine, than would occur in the same proportion of Chinese reading. Nor can it be objected to this view that their moral code differs so largely from our own as it does. The moral ideal differs amongst all nations and in the same nation at different epochs of its national life. The highest type at one period varies considerably from the highest type at another, and though there are immutable distinctions between right and wrong which no change of type obliterates, and which are recognizable among all nations at all times, changes of a very remarkable nature have taken, and are still taking place in the European standard itself.

Our excuse for treating this somewhat dry subject, must be its applicability to the late occurrences here, and the fact that it forms the natural supplement to our article of last week, on the physical phenomena connected with these convulsions.

MEETING OF THE INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY.

A general meeting of the shareholders in the Indo-Chinese Sugar Company, was held on the 28th ulto. in the City-hall, when the following gentlemen were present:—

E. A. Hitchcock, Esq., chairman; Messrs. G. Crichton and G. J. Helland, directors; and Messrs. Boyd, Barrington, Coxon, Coughtrie, J. H. Cox, Dods, Ede, Francis, Huyvenaar, G. F. Heard, Hazeland, Jameson, Kressor, Melchers, Morrison; Dr. Murray; Don. T. Ortuno; Messrs. Pollard, Sherwood, Sharp, and Stiles.

The Chairman opened the meeting by reading the Report, as follows:—

"The Directors have thought it desirable to request the attendance of the shareholders, in order to make them acquainted with the progress and prospects of the company up to this date, believing that it will be a satisfaction to them to know whether, so far as it has been possible to arrive at facts and details, the anticipations held out by the Prospectus have been, or can be, depended upon.

"The Directors, in the contracts entered into for the purchase of the property at Bien Hoa, stipulated with the sellers that the property should only be taken over by the company and paid for upon the property being inspected and certified by the representatives of the company, as answering in the fullest degree the representations and descriptions as to its size, situation and efficiency, which were made and given by the sellers as the basis of the negotiations for its purchase. In order that the duty cast upon the Directors of testing these representations might be fully performed, they despatched the General Manager, Mr. Costeker, to Saigon, to make the necessary inspection, and act on behalf of the company in any way that might be necessary, as to taking over or rejecting the property. They requested him also to make all necessary enquiries and surveys, so as to be able to report upon the prospects of the company, as to a satisfactory result being attained in working in French Cochin China. The duty thus entrusted to Mr. Costeker has been performed by him with such an amount of care, energy, and skill, as to demonstrate that the practical knowledge, experience, and general fitness for the office of General Manager, which the Directors believed to be possessed by Mr. Costeker, have not in the slightest degree been over-estimated by them, and they congratulate the shareholders on possessing in Mr. Costeker an officer, whose services are likely to be of immense assistance in the thorough organization and careful conduct of the business of the company.

"Mr. Costeker satisfied himself that the Bien Hoa property in every essential requisite fully answered the description of it, and accordingly took it over for the company, and granted the necessary certificate under the contract to the sellers, and the purchase money has in due

l been wrecked in the Paracel Reefs, during late typhoon, H.M.S. *Salamis* and *Avon* ving been ordered to join in the search to be de for survivors, in which the Island of inan was to be included. Sighted the escent Group on the Paracels at daylight of 6th, steamed along close to the reefs near tten Islands and communicated with whale- t of H.M.S. *Salamis*; no news of position of eck or survivors; in the afternoon, while aming along the S.W. angle of the Antelope oal (about 2½ miles off Robert's Island), ob- rved the wreck of *Slaney*, boarded it and und that it had been fired forward, the bow ing out of water, and everything in the shape metal removed, except the 68-pounder gun hich was too heavy for Chinamen. Steamed rough the passage between Drummond and uncan Islands, and anchored inside the reefs. ding *Salamis* inside; her boats had been all y engaged in an unsuccessful search for the eck of the *Slaney*. The wreck of the *Caroc ens* was discovered on Duncan's Island; landed d found that the camp which had been occu- ed by the shipwrecked crews was deserted, and ull gain no tidings of them; started for ainan on the following morning, visited oalong and Leong-soi on the 24th, and Mun- how on the 25th, and then proceeded to Hong- ong, arriving May 1st. Found the wreck of the ay inside the Island of Tinhosa, nothing left t the boiler, half imbedded in the sand, the achinery having been pulled apart and car- ed away piecemeal into the interior.

Captain Raby, of H.M.S. *Adventure*, speaks n the highest terms of commendation of Mr. Watnaby, late mate of the *Caroleus*, who left Duncan's Island so soon as informed of the as of the *Slaney* and pulled from nine to ten iles to Robert's Island to search for survivors, hen he had the satisfaction of finding and escuing two men, one European, and one hinaman, who had been four days without ther sustenance than the fish they had caught nd dried in the sun.

H.M. Gun-vessel *Avon*, Commander Tracey, eports left Hongkong on May 25th at 5.15 .m., having on board the late master and mate of the *Bay* steamer, wrecked on Hainan, and roceeded at once to the coast of that island. On the 26th, at noon, Tou-geon Mount bore S.S.W., 28 miles. At 7 p.m. altered course to S. On the 27th at noon, False Tinhosa bore N. ¾ W., 9 miles. On the 28th, at daylight, observed H.M.S. *Adventure*, and followed her into Gaalong Bay, there Captain Raby and Commander Tracey went on shore with the Chinese interpreters, but could ascertain nothing concerning the late wrecks or their crews. At 10.15 a.m. weighed, and proceeded in company with *Adventure* into Leong Soy Bay. At 1.45 p.m. anchored in 6 fathoms. In the course of the afternoon Captains Raby and Tracey went on shore and endeavored to find out what had become of the crews of the *Slaney* and *Coracleus*, but without success. On the 27th at 5.30 a.m. weighed and proceeded under steam in company with *Adventure*, arriving in Mun chow Bay and anchoring in 5 fathoms, about one mile off shore; here Captains Raby and Tracy landed, taking with them the Master and Mate of the *Bay*, and Interpreters, and tried to procure chairs to carry the party to Mun-chow, distant about nine miles; as none could be procured the project had to be abandoned, the object of their visit to the Mandarin being thus frustrated; the people on the beach professed to be totally ignorant of any wreck, and unable to furnish any information of the crew of the *Bay*. While passing down the Coast on the 27th, when abreast of the place where the *Bay* was lost, and about 10 miles distant, several junks were observed in shore, but nothing of the wreck could be seen from the ship, but sufficient was remarked to demonstrate that some common object of interest was occupying their attention. The *Bay* was wrecked inshore of a small islet not marked on the Admiralty Chart (No. 2,661; [A.] China sea, N. Portion, Sheet 1), this islet bore from False Tinhosa about N.W. by N. 3 miles. The Chinese Pilots embarked in Hongkong proved totally ignorant of any part of the coast of Hainan on its Eastern side. The people of Gaalong Bay were much swarthier than the Chinese are generally found to be, and were fishermen, who appeared to be pirates in their leisure hours; their boats were constructed without any fastenings of metal, being sewn with split rattans, each stitch being an independent hitch, the seams being filled with rush and chunam. Their dress is similar to that of the coolies in Hongkong, with a marked difference in the construction of their hats, which in the centre of the crown have a peculiar octagon shaped piece of sennet.

MARINE COURT.

The following finding of the Marine Court to enquire into the conduct of Captain Middleton, of the *Fiery Cross*, appears in the Government *Gazette*:—

FINDING.

First.—The James Middleton, holder of whose certificate of competency is 6,367, master of the British ship *Fiery Cross*, official number 29,165, was, during the voyage from London to Hongkong, at times under the influence of intoxicating liquors, but there is no evidence to show that he was on any occasion incapable of performing his duties.

Second.—That from the 21st to 25th instant inclusive, whilst in the Harbour of Hongkong, James Middleton was in a state of intoxication, and unable to attend to his duties.

The Court adjudges that James Middleton's certificate of competency be suspended for six months from this date.

In passing so lenient a sentence, the Court has been guided by the good character which James Middleton has hitherto held, as shown by his certificates.

Dated at Hongkong, this 31st day of May, 1870.

C. May, *First Police Magistrate.*
H. G. Thomsett, R.N., *Harbor Master, &c.*
W. Wilson, *Un-official Justice of the Peace.*
W. M. Gillson, } *Masters Mercantile Marine.*
A. M. Lockie, }

The above Report of the Investigation held by a Marine Court upon the conduct of James Middleton, master mariner, is hereby confirmed by me, under the Provisions of Section 242 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854."

W. H. Whitfield,
Major-General, and Lieutenant Governor.
Government House,
Hongkong, 1st June, 1870.

HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

A meeting of the members of the Hongkong Yacht Club took place on the 3rd inst., at the Hongkong Club, Mr. Hawke, Vice-Commodore, in the chair. The accounts for the past year showed a balance of $265.75 to the credit of the Club, which at present numbers nine yacht and forty-six non-yacht members. The Secretary intimated that he had received a letter from Commodore Jones, expressing, in very courteous terms, the pleasure which his connection with the Club had always afforded him, and tendering his resignation in view of his departure from the Colony. It was proposed, seconded, and carried by acclamation that Commodore Price be invited to take the post of Commodore of the Club. It was then proposed by Mr. Beart, seconded by Mr. Blakeman, and carried unanimously, that the present officers and committee be re-elected. Mr. Vickers tended his resignation as secretary, stating that Mr. Norton had kindly consented to act in his place. The thanks of the Club were tendered to the retiring Secretary for the care he had taken of its interests during the past year, and Mr. Norton was duly elected. The Chairman observed that the past season had been very satisfactory. Some admirable matches had taken place, and for a place like Hongkong, the meetings had been very large, and had brought forth some very good sailing. He hoped that at next meeting there would be some new yachts, and that the competition would be even better that in the past. It was announced that it was intended to have the next meeting somewhat earlier in the year. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

SUPREME COURT.

June 4th, 1870.

IN CHANCERY.

Before Chief-Justice Smale.

Liebert and another v. the Oriental Bank.

Judgment.

This case having been very fully and ably argued, I have now, on the second day of the hearing, come to a conclusion which I think no future consideration can alter. I therefore at once proceed to give my decision. The bill sets out a correspondence showing that the goods after referred to were agreed to be sold to Lyall, Still and Co., and were sent under invoices in what I think has been called the Manchester form, to this purport: "Invoice of bales forwarded to Lyall, Still and Co. for realisation, proceeds to be remitted to G. Lyall and C. F. Still to meet acceptance for £ against the shipment, and bought to order and for account of whom it may concern." 220 bales and 70 bales and 90 bales and 10 bales were respectively shipped per *Canadian*, *Ariel* and *Serica*, to Lyall, Still & Co. in Hongkong, all subject to Invoices in the above form, against bills for large amounts, all of which were dishonoured, and for which the plaintiffs are now creditors. On the 14th November and 3rd December, 1866, Lyall, Still & Co. indorsed the Bills of Lading for the bales to the defendants as securities for large advances. [It appeared at the hearing that these advances amounted to $100,000.] In January, Lyall, Still & Co. stopped payment. In March, 1870, the agents in Hongkong for the plaintiffs gave the defendants notice that the plaintiffs claimed a special lien on the goods for the unpaid purchase money. The bill states that defendants afterwards sold all the bales and paid a surplus of $4,975.62 to the official assignee of Lyall, Still and Co., then become bankrupts, and the plaintiff claims a balance as remaining in the hands of the defendants, and the plaintiffs claims to be declared to have a trust or equitable lien on the goods and proceeds on the sale thereof, "subject to the specific advances *bona fide* made by the defendants on security of the said goods without notice of the trust or lien, and that after satisfying such specific advances the proceeds of sale ought to be paid to the plaintiffs by the defendants." The prayer of the bill was to that effect. Now as to facts, it appeared from defendants' answer that whereas they had advanced specifically on the bills of lading $100,000, the sales of goods represented by them realised only $69,241.25 so that after exhausting all these securities mentioned in the bill, a balance of $30,758.75 remained due to them. Although the bill asserts that the defendants are creditors for other sums or other accounts, it does not assert that the defendants have or had other goods or securities. Now it is a first principle of equity pleading that the plaintiffs can obtain no decree for which by assertion or charge in the bill they lay no foundation. Every decree must be not only "secundum probata," but "secundum allegata." Now assume a decree made for a declaration of plaintiffs interest as in paragraph 1 of prayer, and that the account asked for is granted, the answer states the account and shews that after exhausting all the goods against which the plaintiffs claim, there is still due to the defendants in respect of advances *bona fide* within the terms of the bill a balance of $30,758.75. There is therefore no surplus money payable to the plaintiffs, and the bill fails in its whole scope and object. Now the answer not only sets out the figures shewing the above results, but it states that bales other than those on which lien is claimed in the bill, were deposited with the defendants, and that out of the aggregate of the goods deposited with them they recouped themselves the $100,000 and also $3,600 advanced on another bill to Lyall, Still & Co., and all their expenses, and that there remain the $4,975.62 which they paid to the official assignee, and which in a suit in this Court the present plaintiffs obtained from him. Mr. Hayllar contended that the plaintiffs have a right to a decree founded on these statements (allegata) in the answer. There is no authority for such a proposition. I have already stated the elementary rule which (except as to charities and infants on special grounds) is universal. It is very clearly stated more fully by Mr. Justice Story, (Equity Plead. 342.) A supplemental bill would be improper now, because there will be after this decree nothing to supplement, and one, if not two, new defendants must be added, if the marshalling of securities be asked by plaintiffs. I might give leave to amend the bill on payment of the costs of this hearing. Were either course permitted, it could be only on the motion that Mr. Hayllar could sustain the case he now proposes to present for decision, but as at present advised, I am of the contrary opinion. Look at the answer read as an affidavit, paragraph 10, not denied; is there any possible rule as to the defendants' rights which under the facts there stated should disentitle them as against these plaintiffs to recoup themselves the $3,600, the only sum in question between the parties out of the goods actually charged with that sum on the 25th of February, 1867, although it was for an advance previously made, at least to the extent of the one-third beneficial interest of Lyall, Still & Co., of the entirety of which they had the legal lawful possession, if not "cadit quæstio," even on the plaintiffs' proposed case. The plaintiffs have lost heavily on these transactions, and it is but natural that they should seek to lighten their losses, but I think they can obtain no relief against these defendants, who in the whole course of their dealing in the matter appear to have been not only prudent, but entirely free from observation. I may the more readily say this since I have not personally been acquainted with either of the managers of the Bank, the defendants. I must dismiss this bill with costs. Possibly the plaintiffs might, without leave, sustain another bill, making a case for and asking the marshaling the securities. I strongly incline to think that the plaintiffs would entirely fail on any such bill. The highest authority may take a different view, on that view only I think I ought not to disallow to the plaintiffs, being in England, an opportunity to file a bill seeking relief on a broader basis, I therefore add that this decree is to be without prejudice to the plaintiffs filing, within seven months from this day, such other bill as they may be advised.

TREATIES WITH CHINA.

Mr. Consul Medhurst referring to a paper recently read by Mr. J. B. Robertson, at the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, on the new convention, made the following pertinent remarks on the nature of Treaties with the Chinese:—

Much stress had been placed by Mr. Robertson and all other persons in favor of the Convention on the fact that it had been voluntarily conceded by the Chinese, and had not been the result, like previous treaties, of warlike pressure. So far from the Chinese deserving any credit in this respect he thought it was very much the other way. The Chinese Government had all along entertained a vague apprehension of the possible consequences of a revision of treaties to themselves, and so great had this apprehension become toward the approach of the time for revision, that they had instructed the high functionaries in the Provinces to memorialise and advise the Throne, how the demands of the British and other Governments which, it was taken for granted, would prove unreasonable, could best be met. These directions were faithfully obeyed, and one or two of the many state papers which followed have met the public eye, and suffice to prove, that the Chinese have all along feared pressure, and no doubt they have been only too glad to find the result in the shape of the convention such a favorable one for themselves, and, at the same time, one so free from hard conditions. The second point worthy of notice, Mr. Medhurst considered to be the unreliableness of all treaties with China, owing to the disadvantageous circumstances under which these are concluded as far as foreigners concerned. On the one side, Great Britain and other nations enter into their conventions with a sincere desire to avoid all that is exacting or unreasonable, and an honest intention to fulfil their obligations to the very letter. The Chinese, on the other hand, only yield what they cannot possibly avoid giving, and with the fixed intention to retreat from the concession as soon, and as conveniently, as they can. This, at any rate, had been the experience of past years, and the speaker thought the day was still far distant when both parties could be said to enter into such compacts upon a common footing, and with the same commendable, reliable spirit actuating both sides.

EQUALITY WITH WESTERN NATIONS.

The following incident, related by the Foochow correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News*, is interesting, as illustrating the "equality" of Chinese with Europeans:—

For several days, at the Tea-Pavilion, half way between the foreign settlement and the city, a man has been standing in a wooden cage, where he will stand till death intervenes. His crime is kidnapping children, and his age about 20. Last Saturday p.m. I passed the place, and a great crowd of idlers were standing around, gazing and laughing at him. He was put in the cage the previous day. A seat had been arranged on which he was sitting, his head protruding above the top of the cage. His eyes were shut, and he was nearly motionless, as if asleep, if sleep were possible in such circumstances. Early on Monday morning, I passed again; his seat, which was simply a small piece of board extending from one side of the cage to the other, and kept in position by cleats, nailed under each end to the sides of the cage, had been removed. The wretch was standing on tiptoe, with his ankles chained together by a short iron chain, and his hands tied behind him. Some one had put into the cage a few broken bricks. At times he would try, by standing on the tiptoes of one foot, to arrange some of these pieces together, by using the toes of the other foot, so that by standing on them he might ease himself a little; but he made poor work of it, as he could not see the pieces, and had to labor by the sense of touch only. Before 6 o'clock, a considerable crowd had already collected about him. His sufferings must have been great, having already been there 60 and more hours. He would occasionally groan, while endeavouring to heap together two or three pieces of brick, so that he could ease a little the pressure which was upon his neck or toes; for without anything higher than the bottom of the cage on which to stand, he was obliged to remain on tiptoe or hang by his neck. A man was similarly exposed the preceding week, at the same place, who was a notorious and incorrigible thief; and he lived six days in the cage.

THE POSSIBLE END.

(Courier.)

While the foreigners are debating about their Policy in China, and biggling over the terms of the Convention, events are going on which will probably alter the whole aspect of affairs. We have seen the Taeping Rebellion and all the strange and important vicissitudes which it brought about. The Treaty powers resolved to prop up the existing dynasty, and we see the result. At every point the European Merchant is mocked by the torpor of the Government and is treated as a suppliant when he should be dealt with as an equal, if not a superior. Once more the placid equanimity of the Chinese Government is likely to be disturbed. A Power that was despised a few months ago has proved itself very formidable, and the ancestral proprieties of Peking are again alarmed.

Now if the Mohammedans are in earnest, as there is every reason to suppose that they are, it is certain that the existing Powers will find them much harder to deal with they found the rebel Wangs; and these insurgents gave the Imperialists quite as much work "on the war path" as they felt disposed to undertake;—indeed without Colonel Gordon the throne of the Boy Emperor might have had another occupant. With the Past full in view we now turn our eyes towards "China as it is." With regard to the mysterious region known as the Flowery Land and the Middle Kingdom, Great Britain has a policy which is not to be guided by the ordinary rules, but one thing is probable, viz., that the Home Government would be slow to engage in a war for the protection of the existing order of things. It is hardly worth preserving. Like man, at its best estate it is altogether vanity, and we hold that the world has had enough of "shams."

But supposing present institutions swept away, what would follow?

We cannot conceive that Russia would ultimately refrain from interfering, but if she persisted in remaining passive for a little while longer it is clear that the Mohammedans might have their own way in China. Indeed, the creed of the prophet of Mecca supplies the very ingredient that the Chinese character wants, viz., enthusiasm. It is hard to stir Mongolian races to a pitch of ardour, but the inducement that the Koran supplies would set the most sluggish on fire. The stolid patient qualities of the Chinese have on more than one occasion made them formidable in the field, but they have rarely been well or boldly led. If a change could be effected in this respect, and some enthusiasts placed at their head, the Imperial army would have a poor chance, unless indeed the European drill of some of their battalions proved more efficient than we expect. We conceive that whether lawfully or unlawfully the rebels would find their way to procure Chassepot rifles and all the modern appliances of war, so that in arms the two parties would be nearly equal.

The Mohammedans have many grounds of hostility against the Manchoos. In 1864 the Chinese mandarin in charge of Kashgar invited the Toonganees to a feast in his fort; they came, and as they unsuspectingly sat at meat a volley of musketry was poured on them from all sides; of the seven hundred men who were in the assembly fifty only escaped. The Mussulmans avenged the massacre, and showed their vigour in punishing the men who committed a like act of murderous violence at Khoten. Indeed up to the present date as far as we can learn the fault has always lain with the Chinese, who have commenced hostilities by a cowardly attack, and as inevitably the friends of the victims of these outrages have amply avenged the loss of their comrades. Now as Dr. Barton has observed some time ago, "every province of modern China contains a certain number of Mohammedans." These people most probably have means of secret communication with each other, and a simultaneous rising would seriously embarrass the Government. Some writers assure us that the Koran is not the spring of action as some of the rebels are Buddhists, but even if all the insurgents are not loyal to the faith of the Prophet, it will be easy for able leaders to use a religious cry as a rally, and to gather formidable bands from all quarters, without asking theological questions until the end is gained. As far as we can judge, the Empire is very insecure, and if we compassionate the Boy Ruler and his Councillors, we feel still more pity for some of the Foreign Ministers who, should a crisis arrive, would be utterly at a loss. The policy of the existing British Government would be one of non-interference, and thus if the rebellion obtained that measure of success which is followed by the word "treason" ceasing to be applied to it, all the laborious attempts to prop the Throne of the Empire, and to support Prince Kung, will have been utterly wasted. What will be the fate of the foreign employés in Imperial service, should the Moslem topple down the now shaking throne we dare not conjecture.

EARTHQUAKES AND THEIR INFLUENCES.

(Japan Mail, May 21st.)

The constantly repeated shocks of Earthquakes which we have experienced during the past fortnight, suggest a few reflections on a subject which, some years ago, created much discussion between the school of philosophers now best known in Europe by the name of the Positivists, and the more rigidly orthodox school, which rejected the conclusions of Comte, and refused to acknowledge, in second causes, any such inherent power as could affect, or modify to any appreciable extent, the mental and moral qualities of mankind. On the one hand it was asserted that the religious feelings of nations inhabiting countries subject to earthquakes on the constant shocks of earthquakes, were exceptionally active; and that further, the imaginative faculties, which are the parents of art in its various forms, were always powerfully stimulated by these phenomena; while on the other, it was shown that there were nations exhibiting the strongest religious feelings who yet had no experience of these convulsions, and that in other countries, where the inhabitants were constantly exposed to them, no such feelings showed any sort of predominance. The earliest English representative of the former school was the late Mr. Buckle, who in the first volume of that work on which his great reputation rests—the History of Civilization in England—places the matter somewhat in the following light. He says that the aspects of nature are divisible into two classes; those which address themselves chiefly to the imagination, and those which appeal more strongly to the logical operations of the intellect. He contends that the balance between these two faculties has always been on the side of the imagination, on account of the constant appeal which has been made by and through it to those undefined and indefinable feelings which lie at the root of superstition and even of religion, and which are powerfully stimulated by all occurrences arising from vague and uncontrollable causes; as earthquakes and volcanic phenomena. The sense of inferiority which man feels under these circumstances, his utter helplessness in the presence of forces so enormous and so mysterious, impress him strongly with his insignificance, and with such a sense of his inferiority to the power which surrounds him, that his understanding becomes crushed, and his imagination and the emotional part of his nature acquire a force out of all proportion to the part they should play in his economy. On the other hand, where Nature is more feeble, restrained and regular in her operations, the understanding has more play, superstition is less rife, art less cultivated, and in such countries, civilization advances more rapidly on account of the greater progress which the intellect makes in the discovery of truth. He illustrated the former position by an appeal to the condition of Spain and Italy, where unquestionably the superstition which have encrusted and obscured Christianity have been most marked, where art has flourished—especially in Italy—as it has flourished in no other countries, and where the study of physical science, which is the pursuit of the understanding alone, has made less progress than in most other countries in Europe. The latter position he does not support, being satisfied with the instances he adduces on the positive side of the question. Of the negative side he takes no account, not, as we think, from any disposition to shirk it, but because having, as he conceived proved the one side, the correctness of the other might be inferred. But it has always appeared to us, we confess, that the cases of Scotland and Flanders, the one the most religious country in the world, and the other the country second only to Italy in its success as a school of painting, were fatal to Mr. Buckle's theory. Be that as it may, however, the theory excited the liveliest indignation amongst the orthodox party, who naturally refused to trace the origin, the strength or the truth of their religious beliefs, to phenomena such as earthquakes or volcanic eruptions. As ill luck would have it, their side was strongly exposed by the *Edinburgh Review* which, in an elaborate article on Mr. Buckle's work, stated that only one earthquake had been known in the Spanish peninsular, viz.: that of Lisbon; and that as there was no volcano there at all, the case of Spain at least could not be adduced in support of Mr. Buckle's arguments. In his second volume, however, Mr. Buckle, in a note to his first chapter, conclusively proved by reference to many different authorities, that the Spanish peninsula had been visited by more earthquakes than all the countries of Europe put together, Italy alone excepted, and that even from the effects of those of the last two centuries alone, the sacrifice of life and property had been appalling. At that time Mr. Mallet's work on the subject had not been published, but its subsequent appearance entirely confirmed the truth of Mr. Buckle's assertions, and to that extent strengthened his theory.

Our knowledge of Japan, its literature, history, form of Government, and religious condition is far too small to permit of our applying to it the test which Mr. Buckle's theory would suggest; yet two or three facts may be adduced in connection with this question, which bear very decidedly upon it. In the first place we will take it for granted, that no one will deny the frequency and the severity of the earthquakes to which this country is subject. Now, it may be coincidence alone, but the fact remains that the Government of Japan is and even was in the time of the Shogunate, a theocracy; that though not so powerful as formerly, the priesthood in Japan exercises an enormous influence, that the country is covered with temples, that every town, every hill, every street almost, had its separate tutelary deity, and that not only is the Mikado firmly believed to be descended from the gods, and is not as other men, but that the highest Court in this Empire is an ecclesiastical Court, and the highest Officer within these realms an ecclesiastical dignitary. But lest we should be straining what may be only a coincidence into an argument, it may be well to look to China, where earthquakes are rare and of insignificant strength, and contrast the condition of the two countries. The creed of the majority of the Chinese, certainly of the higher minds in China, was and is Confucianism—a doctrine which takes no notice of any considerations beyond this present life; though within its limits it inculcates a very strict, and what is perhaps more singular, a very subtle code of morals. The Chinese boast of a civilization which, according to them, involves the highest degree of intellectual culture which any nation has attained, irrespective of religion and morality founded on religious truth. Their Emperor indeed claims, as does the Mikado, a divine descent, but in quite another sense, and one far more resembling the divine right claimed by European Sovereigns as the sanction of their power. Nothing resembling a theocracy exist, no ecclesiastical court arrogates a superiority over the civil courts of the Empire, nor can anything be found in China at all analogous to the enormous power of the priesthood in Japan. In a manifesto published by a very able Viceroy in China some years ago, he recommended an entire freedom in regard to the preaching of Christianity, so convinced was he that it must break to pieces on the hard rock of Confucianism opposed to it; while in this country the Christians are prosecuted, the preaching of Christianity is denounced and forbidden, and the Government does not, even if it would, grant anything approaching to religious liberty in the Empire.

Our own observation induces us to believe that there is a far more solid body of religious thought among the Japanese than is generally imagined. It has, of course, taken a shape and complexion totally different to our own, but that it exist we have little question whatever. It belongs naturally to a very low type, and is wholly destitute of the sublime truths, aspirations, hopes and consolations of our own religion. But in such translations both of their poetry and prose literature on serious subjects as we have read, we have discovered religious traces of a very strong character, far more so, we imagine, than would occur in the same proportion of Chinese reading. Nor can it be objected to this view that their moral code differs so largely from our own as it does. The moral ideal differs amongst all nations and in the same nation at different epochs of its national life. The highest type at one period varies considerably from the highest type at another, and though there are immutable distinctions between right and wrong which no change of type obliterates, and which are recognizable among all nations at all times, changes of a very remarkable nature have taken, and are still taking place in the European standard itself.

Our excuse for treating this somewhat dry subject, must be its applicability to the late occurrences here, and the fact that it forms the natural supplement to our article of last week, on the physical phenomena connected with these convulsions.

MEETING OF THE INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY.

A general meeting of the shareholders in the Indo-Chinese Sugar Company, was held on the 23th ulto. in the City-hall, when the following gentlemen were present:—

E. A. Hitchcock, Esq., chairman; Messrs. G. Crichton and G. J. Holland, directors; and Messrs. Boyd, Barrington, Coxon, Coughtrie, J. H. Cox, Dods, Ede, Francis, Huyssenaar, G. F. Heard, Hezeland, Jameson, Kresser, Melchers, Morrison; Dr. Murray; Don. T. Ortuno; Messrs. Pollard, Sherwood, Sharp, and Stiles.

The Chairman opened the meeting by reading the Report, as follows:—

"The Directors have thought it desirable to request the attendance of the shareholders, in order to make them acquainted with the progress and prospects of the company up to this date, believing that it will be a satisfaction to them to know whether, so far as it has been possible to arrive at facts and details, the anticipations held out by the Prospectus have been, or can be, depended upon.

"The Directors, in the contracts entered into for the purchase of the property at Bien Hoa, stipulated with the sellers that the property should only be taken over by the company and paid for upon the property being inspected and certified by the representatives of the company, as answering in the fullest degree the representations and descriptions as to its size, situation and efficiency, which were made and given by the sellers as the basis of the negotiations for its purchase. In order that the duty cast upon the Directors of testing these representations might be fully performed, they despatched the General Manager, Mr. Costeker, to Saigon, to make the necessary inspection, and act on behalf of the company in any way that might be necessary, as to taking over or rejecting the property. They requested him also to make all necessary enquiries and surveys, so as to be able to report upon the prospects of the company, as to a satisfactory result being attained in working in French Cochin China. The duty thus entrusted to Mr. Costeker has been performed by him with such an amount of care, energy, and skill, as to demonstrate that the practical knowledge, experience, and general fitness for the office of General Manager, which the Directors believed to be possessed by Mr. Costeker, have not in the slightest degree been over-estimated by them; and they congratulate the shareholders on possessing in Mr. Costeker an officer, whose services are likely to be of immense assistance in the thorough organization and careful conduct of the business of the company.

"Mr. Costeker satisfied himself that the Bien Hoa property in every essential requisite fully answered the description of it, and accordingly took it over for the company, and granted the necessary certificate under the contract to the sellers, and the purchase money has in due course been paid to them. Mr. Costeker took the necessary steps for perfecting the title of the company to the property, and they are now the recognized and duly registered proprietors of it. He describes the site and position of the factory as being admirably situated and adapted for carrying on the business, and with some additions and alterations necessitated by the additional working power and stuff to be placed there for future operations, there seems every reason to believe that the company will possess a most valuable property capable of great results. In speaking of the neighbourhood of Bien Hoa, Mr. Costeker says: 'I was agreeably surprized with the country in general, as it is one of the finest I have ever seen. The soil near the river is principally alluvial, and very suitable to cane, a large quantity of which is planted on the banks of the rivers, and further inland where the soil is suitable. I do not anticipate any trouble in being able to purchase sufficient cane for the two mills, and both Mr. Foster and M. Ferrouil (employés of the company) are of the same opinion. From the accompanying chart, [the chart was exhibited in the room,] made at my request by the latter, you will see that there are 2,519 hectares (6,250 acres) planted with cane in the vicinity of the Factory, and as, working night and day, we shall not require to purchase over 700 hectares, I think that we need have no fear on that account.'

"The Directors would here remark that Mr. Costeker's account but confirms the information derived from other sources. He says also:—'From enquiries made, I think we shall be able to buy at an average of 350 francs per hectare of 50 tons, or about 8 cents per picul. (The Chairman here remarked parenthetically that the present rate was 10 cents per picul.) At 400 francs the rate would be 9 cents, and at 450 francs, 10 cents per picul; at the latter price I am pretty sure that we could buy a very large quantity, as none of the native sugar makers could afford to pay it. At Bien Hoa, M. De Champeau, the Inspector of the district, was kind enough to call together a meeting of chiefs and headmen of the villages, and we held two long and interesting meetings. They at first asked 390 francs per hectare for their cane, though after some cross-examination they confessed that 320 francs was a fair price.'

"It will be seen from these extracts that the points upon which the success of the company's operations mainly depend, viz.: an ample supply of cane procurable in the vicinity of the Factory, and at cheap rates, appear satisfactorily assured.

"Mr. Costeker has had, with the assistance of the Agent at Saigon for the company, communication with some of the largest Chinese merchants, as to the facility of procuring labour, and not only from this source, but from other sources, the Directors are assured that labour is to be procured at rates within the limits laid down for the company's working. Mr. Costeker makes some valuable suggestions as to the cost and organization of the transport of cane to the Factory, which are receiving the careful consideration of the Directors. He gives full and ample information as to the possibility of procuring land for the cultivation of cane, should the Directors, after due consideration, decide upon undertaking this branch of the contemplated operations, and there seems no doubt that excellent land may be had at prices shewing a highly remunerative return to the company. The disposition of the Government of the Colony of Saigon, and of the officials at and near Bien Hoa, appears to be everything that could be desired, and Mr. Costeker says, in summing up his report:—'I think I have now given you a fair idea of our property and the district. It is a land capable of great development, and must advance. I see no reason why we should not turn out 4,000 tons of Sugar next season, and double that quantity in the "one following, when we have confidence in our organisation."' An assurance, coming as it does from a practical and experienced man, which should be very satisfactory indeed to the shareholders.

"The Directors also have had, through the kindness of Mr. Kleinwächter, the Commissioner of Customs at Swatow, Mr. Vincent, and Mr. Dircks, resident merchants there, very satisfactory data and statistics as to the quantity, power of obtaining, and price of cane at Swatow, and have accordingly felt themselves justified in deciding upon establishing one, if not two, mills there at once, and have appointed agents there with the necessary instructions as to securing cane for the company's operations. The Directors think that the fact that the export of sugar from Swatow the last season was upwards of a million piculs, coupled with the assurances they receive on all sides that there will be no difficulty in their obtaining cane at market price like the native manufacturers, shew almost conclusively that this valuable field of operations in the great centre of the sugar trade of the South-east of China is practically open to the company, and likely to be capable of extensive development.

"Mr. Obonley, the company's agent at Amoy, and Messrs. Elles & Co., the company's agents at Takao and Taiwan, in Formosa, are now engaged in investigations as to the prospects of those sites, by the result of which the Directors will be guided in establishing factories at those ports, and similar enquiries are being made with regard to the districts, of which Whampoa and Macao may be said to be the centres.

"There is no reason whatever to doubt that the three additional mills, &c., contracted for will be out in sufficient time to be worked next season, and the Directors have decided on placing one more mill at Bien Hoa, while the other two will come on to China, and one, if not both, be established at Swatow, unless the interests of the company would be benefited by one of them being diverted to another port in China.

"In order to have the fullest possible information as to extending within safe limits the scope of the company's operations, the General Manager has proceeded to Bangkok, to report upon the feasibility of establishing a factory in Siam.

"The contract between the company and Messrs. Wahee, Smith & Co., for the sale to the latter during eight years of the Sugar produced by the company, can be seen by shareholders, on application to the Secretary."

In conclusion, the Chairman said he might mention that the report of Mr. Costeker was open to every one's inspection. This was the report the Directors had to make, and they would be very happy to answer any questions which might occur to gentlemen present (applause).

Dr. Murray observed that there could be only one opinion as to the satisfactory nature of the Report which they had just heard read. He should make no remark upon it, but he wished to ask one question with regard to the proposal to erect mills at the open ports in Formosa. By the last mail from home it appeared there was a prospect that those ports would be closed. How would that effect this branch of the enterprise?

The Chairman said it was not the intention of the Directors to establish mills in any locality where there was fear that the natives would offer obstructions to the work. This, of course, amongst other things, would have to be considered. The accounts from Formosa were most satisfactory, both as to the quality, and the quantity of the Sugar. The situation was also convenient. His own impression was that the operations of the company for the present year would be confined to Saigon, Whampoa and Swatow. They would exercise the greatest discretion, at all events, and take no risk that was not thoroughly warranted and justified by facts (applause).

Mr. Pollard thought the idea of closing the Formosa ports was one which had only come from Sir Rutherford Alcock's brain, and that it was likely to meet the same fate as his other proposals.

The Chairman remarked that Mr. Costeker's report was very full, and too long to read, but if there was any special point which was wished cleared up, it would be easy to read the part referring to it. Two months hence they would be able to make contracts on far more advantageous terms than at present, and they would work well within their capital. The figures relating to proceeds were very satisfactory. The property had only been erected towards the close of last season; so that there had been no chance of doing anything, but experiments had been made shewing that the one would yield from 10 to 11 per cent.

Mr. Pollard explained, for fear of misapprehension, that the minimum was over 10 per cent. and the maximum over 13 per cent.

The Chairman—Yes; but the average was about 11 per cent. The season begun in November or December. The company's Agent in Swatow had secured a tract of land of about a square mile and a quarter in area, which would render them independent of native sellers. The information, too, from Whampoa, was very satisfactory, in fact as much so as that from Swatow.

Dr. Murray enquired whether the Directors calculated that they would be able to supply enough sugar for the consumption of the Refinery here.

It was explained by the Chairman that by the contract the Refinery was to take as much sugar as they could supply to a maximum of 400,000 piculs, but that they had no expectation of being able to turn out that quantity during the first year, at all events. The contract had been printed, and was open to inspection.

The meeting then adjourned.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT JOHNSTONE was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st inst.
FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co.
1m 1016 Yokohama, 24th May, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day commenced business as a Public Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent, on the premises lately occupied by Rusden, Phipps & Co.
A. W. G. RUSDEN.
1m 992 Foochow, 1st June, 1870.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this port as Public Tea Inspectors and General Commission, Agents under the style or firm of
PHIPPS, HICKLING & CO.
A. L. PHIPPS,
H. HICKLING.
1m 991 Foochow, 1st June, 1870.

NOTICE.

DURING my absence from Hongkong, Mr. Daniel Wares Smith is authorised to sign my name per procuration, and Mr. George Falconer has consented to act as my Attorney.
W. H. BELL.
Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 12th May, 1870.

MR. WALTER HYDE NOTLEY has been this day admitted a partner in our firm.
ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.
tf 874 Hongkong, 11th May, 1870.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a branch of our House at Hankow.
The business at our Agencies in Tientsin, Kiukiang and Ningpo, will hereafter be conducted in the name of our firm by our recognized Agents in charge.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 189 China, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Ninian Crawford, in our Hongkong firm, ceased on the 31st March last, and Mr. John Fairbairn and Mr. John Samuel Cox have been admitted partners therein from the said day.
Our said firm now consists of David Robert Fenton Crawford, John Samuel Cox, and John Fairbairn.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
3m 842 Hongkong, 4th May, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANCIS GILMAN has been duly authorized to sign our Firm in China and Japan.
GILMAN & Co.
3m 813 Hongkong, 1st May, 1870.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR FOOCHOW, *direct*.

THE Steamer
"STATESMAN,"
Capt. Williamson, will be dispatched for the above port on or about TO-DAY, the 8th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
3d 1026 East Point, 6th June, 1870.

STEAM TO SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"AZOF,"
will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, the 9th instant, at 1 P.M.
W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 7th June, 1870. [3d 975

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamer
"CRAIGFORTH,"
Captain Froude, will sail for the above port TO-MORROW afternoon, the 9th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
3d 1060 Hongkong, 7th June, 1870.

FOR NAGASAKI.

THE *A* 1 British barque
"RIFLE,"
Elliot, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
If sufficient inducement offers, the vessel will proceed from Nagasaki to Hiogo.
tf 1058 Hongkong, 7th June, 1870.

FOR LONDON.

THE *A* 1 British Barque
"HOPEWELL,"
Captain Parsons, of 578 Tons Register, will have immediate dispatch for the above port, should sufficient inducement offer.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
1w 1054 East Point, 7th June, 1870.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE American Barque
"SARAH E. KINGSBURY,"
3 3/3 L I.1, at Ventas for Nine years, will load here and at Whampoa, and have dispatch.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
6w 1022 Hongkong, 4th June, 1870.

FOR HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Will have quick dispatch.
THE *A* 1 North German Clipper ship
"SOLO,"
Capt. F. W. Rehse, Tons Register 1,021.
For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 1018 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1870.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig
"LUISITO,"
will have immediate dispatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1000 Hongkong, 1st June, 1870.

FOR BORDEAUX *via* SINGAPORE.

THE *A* 1 French Barque
"MALACCA,"
Rivet, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above ports.
For Freight, apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER.
tf 969 Hongkong, 28th May, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American ship
"WINDWARD,"
Captain Barrett, will have quick dispatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 965 Hongkong, 27th May, 1870.

FOR MELBOURNE, *(direct)*.

THE British ship
"JOSHUA BATES,"
will have quick dispatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 670 Hongkong, 8th April, 1870.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE *A* 1 British Barque
"VELOCITY,"
Osborne, Master, of 720 Tons capacity.
Apply to
BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
tf 1001 Hongkong, 1st June, 1870.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE *A* 1 French Barque
"IDA,"
Captain Charlet, of 381 Tons Register, and about 9,000 piculs carrying capacity.
Apply to
GRÜN & Co.
tf 931 Hongkong, 19th May, 1870.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS,
TAILORS, HABERDASHERS,
OUTFITTERS, &c., &c.

Would call attention to their undermentioned Departments, which are now unusually well assorted with their new designs for the Spring Trade

CLOTHS and TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
BLACK AND BLUE BROAD CLOTHS AND DOESKINS.
NAVAL AND MILITARY CLOTHS.
FANCY DOESKINS, TWEEDS,
6/4 COATINGS,
And a large Assortment of the newest designs in suit lengths only.
PLAIN AND FANCY FLANNELS.
WHITE DRILLS & MARSELLA.
FANCY AND PLAIN COLORED DUCKS,
WHITE AND COLORED DUCKS,
QUILTINGS AND VESTINGS.
The Cutting Department under the superintendence of practical West End CUTTERS.

HOSIERY.
GENTLEMEN'S COTTON, LISLE, & SILK SOCKS,
in every size.
LINEN COLLARS.
in all the newest shapes.
WHITE AND COLORED PAPER COLLARS.
GENTLEMEN'S INDIA GAUZE, MERINO, SILK & WOOL, & SILK UNDER VESTS.
LONG CLOTH AND CRIMEAN SHIRTS.
A large Assortment of PAJAMAS.
SILK & CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
SCARVES AND TIES,
of the newest designs.

HATS.
GENTLEMEN'S BLACK PARIS, DRAB, BEAVER, AND FELT HATS.
BLACK AND DRAB STIFF AND SOFT FELTS.
NAVY AND SCOTCH CAPS.
STRAW HATS.

WALKING STICKS AND UMBRELLAS.

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS & NAPKINS, in all sizes.
8/4 and 10/4 DAMASK, by the Yard.
WHITE & BROWN TURKISH TOWELS AND BATH SHEETS.
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS.
QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES.
MUSLIN AND LACE CURTAINS.
WORSTED DAMASKS AND REPS.
VICTORIA, REP, PRINTED AND EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS.
BLANKETS, MOSQUITO NETS.
MATS AND MATTINGS.
OIL CLOTH.
LEATHERS AND FLOOR CLOTHS.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.
CORNER OF NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

BEST CALIFORNIAN FLOUR, in Quarter-sacks, from Ship and Godown.
RUSSELL & Co.
1m 890 Hongkong, 14th May, 1870.

FOR SALE.

BEST CALIFORNIAN OATS.
" AMERICAN NAVY OAKUM.
" " PITCH.
" " TAR.
" " CIDER VINEGAR.
" VALDIVIA LEATHER.
" PORTLAND CEMENT.
RUSSELL & Co.
1m 891 Hongkong, 14th May, 1870.

FOR SALE.

Ex Late Arrivals.

AN Invoice of very superior WINES, received from Cotto, in casks containing 6 to 7 dozen, viz.:—

Old Langlade Wine,	$3 per dozen	} Breakfast Claret.
St. George	do. $3½	do.	
Sauternes	do. $3	do.	
Sherry	do. $5	do.	
Oporto	do. $6	do.	

Apply to
RAYNAL & Co.
tf 892 Hongkong, 14th May, 1870.

FOR SALE.

100 BRASS BOILER TUBES, 5 ft. 3 in. by 2¼ inches.
Apply to the undersigned.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer and General Commission Agent.
Commercial Bank Buildings, Queen's Road,
tf 485 Hongkong, 10th March, 1870.

FOR SALE.

FRESH CALIFORNIAN HAY and OATS.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1610 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1869.

FOR SALE.

DOMECQ'S SHERRY, bottled by Henry Ritchie, in 1 and 2 dozen cases, and in Octaves and Quarter casks.

Palacio & Co., of Xeres,
DRY AMONTILLADO SHERRY.

Blanchy and Careuno's
CLARET and COGNAC.
Apply to
A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 214 Hongkong, 26th February, 1869.

FOR SALE.

Arrived per "Isles of the South."

3 BROADWOOD & SONS PIANOFORTES in Solid Mahogany.
1 SEMI-GRAND, } Selected for this
1 COTTAGE GRAND, } climate.
1 COTTAGE (upright,) }
For particulars, address A.B.C., care of this paper.
tf 289 Hongkong, 10th February, 1870.

FOR SALE,
CHAMPAGNE:—
ROEDERER CARTE NOIR.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE DORE.
ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.
tf 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

FOR SALE.

Ex late Arrivals.

WIRE ROPE, from 1 in. to 4 in.
Ex "Burdwan."
SHEET LEAD, from 3½—5½.
LEAD PIPING.
Ex "Falke."
Prime Hamburg Mess PORK.
do. do. do. BEEF.
Ex "Penguin."
Prime Russian ROPE, from 1½ in. to 7½ in.
Ex "Endeavour."
Borden's Condensed MILK.
LOBSTERS. Yeast POWDER.
Coal SCOOPS, Egg LANTERNS, assorted.
Chopping KNIVES. Corn BROOMS.
SPIRIT OF TURPENTINE.
ASH OARS, assorted sizes.
Best Sill's BUTTER.
Boker's BITTERS.
Sargeant CAMBOOSES, assorted sizes.
KEROSINE OIL.
At L. FRICKEL & Co.
1m 953 Hongkong, 25th May, 1870.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1869. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy }
Navy Boiled } CANVAS.
Long Flax }
Crown }
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

By Steamer "Cambodge."

ALEXANDRE BOYER
HAS received a large Assortment of Goods, suitable for the season,
JACCONET AND MUSLIN DRESSES
of the last fashions.
French Figured and Printed PERCALES.
Assorted Figured Gauze TRIMMINGS.
Ladies' STRAW HATS.
Trimmed and Untrimmed Rich Black Corded SILK LLAMAS.
THREAD GLOVES, White & Coloured.
A fine Assortment of BLACK LACE.
French and English PERFUMES, from the best makers.
BLACK FRENCH MERINOS.
English PARAMATTAS, for Gentlemen's COATS.
White LINEN DRILL and DUCK for PANTALOONS.
Gentlemen's GREY FELT HATS, &c., &c.
Ladies' DRESSMAKING.
33, *Queen's Road,*
late
Bowra & Co.'s Premises.
tf 2268 Hongkong, 4th April, 1870.

By the last French Mail,
ALEXANDER BOYER,
HAS received, also, a large Assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid BOOTS; Fancy White Straw *Sailors'* HATS, both for gentlemen and children.
White and Coloured SOCKS, &c., &c.
tf 829 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1870.

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE.

Ex "Falke" and other arrivals.

HAMBURG Prime MESS PORK.
Do do do BEEF.
German VEGETABLES, in tins for Family use, in good Assortment.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
2w 1038 Hongkong, 6th June, 1870.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE Assortment of Breakfast, Dinner and After-dinner CLARETS, at very moderate prices.
Rhenish WINES, large assortment.
Light BURGUNDY.
SAUTERNES, BARSAC, CHABLIS, Hungarian TOKAY, SELTZER WATER.
At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
2w 1039 Hongkong, 6th June, 1870.

FOR SALE.

Ex "Burdwan."

HENNESSY'S three star BRANDY.
Bass' ALE, in hogsheads and kilderkins.
Bass' ALE, in bottles, quarts and pints.
Guiness' STOUT, in bottles, qts. and pts.
Barclay & Perkins' in Wood.
Duff Gordon's SHERRIES, red seal, yellow seal and white seal.
Crosse & Blackwell's Family STORES, of every description.
At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
2w 1040 Hongkong, 6th June, 1870.

FOR SALE.

Ex late arrivals.

GENUINE *AVH* GIN, from A. van Hoboken & Zonen, *Red Cases* and *White Bottles*.
Wynand Foking's Double Orange CURACAO, in Stone Bottles.
At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
2w 1041 Hongkong, 6th June, 1870.

MACEWEN & Co.

Have for Sale, ex late arrivals—

CHINA Breakfast SERVICES.
Dinner SETS. Toilet SETS.
Coal SCOOPS, for Dining and Drawing Rooms.
Exhibition Steak DISHES.
Crystal BISCUIT BOXES.
Wedgwood SAUCEPANS.
Block Tin Dish COVERS, with E.P. Handles.
Block Tin Tea and Coffee POTS.
Sponge BATHS.
Kerosine Table LAMPS and CHANDELIERS.
Electro Plated Cruet STANDS, Liqueur STANDS, Pickle STANDS.
Electro Plated Sugar BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, Butter DISHES.
Electro Plated Dish COVERS, Ice PAILS, Tea and Coffee POTS.
Electro Plated Dinner and Dessert FORKS and SPOONS.
Electro Plated Ice PITCHERS, elegant new American patterns.
GLASSWARE.
Table LINEN.
BASS'S ALE, in Hogsheads, Barrels, and Kilderkins.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, in bottle.
Copying PRESSES, Foolscap size.
Coloured GLASS.
Hubbuck's Red LEAD.
" White ZINC.
" Patent DRYERS, Lamp BLACK and YELLOW OCHRE.
Hubbuck's Venetian RED.
Manila CORDAGE.
13, *Queen's Road Central,*
131 Hongkong, 30th May, 1870.

FOR SALE.

DRAUGHT PORTER, in Kilderkins.
Apply to
HOWARD HODGES.
tf 1627

FOR SALE.

PRINTING PAPER.
HESSE & Co.
tf 948 Hongkong, 24th May, 1870.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "
BIRLEY & Co.

B. J. DORSEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
INSURANCE AGENT,
41 *and* 42, *Merchants' Exchange,*
CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

References:—
Allan McLane, Esq., President, Pacific M. S. S. Co., New York.
Louis McLane, Esq., New York.
John Eadie, Esq., President, United States Life Ins. Co., New York.
Messrs. Barron & Co., San Francisco.
Messrs. C. Adolphe, Low & Co., San Francisco.
T. A. Harris, Esq., Agent, P. M. S. S. Co., Hongkong.
Geo. E. Lane, Esq., Agent, Pacific M. S. S. Co., Yokohama.
Geo. F. Bowman, Esq., Agent, Pacific M. S. S. Co., Shanghai. [1y 1337

TAKASIMA COLLIERY,
NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.
Present Price, $4.50 per Ton, F.O.B.
Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.
GLOVER & Co.
6m 845 Nagasaki, Japan, April, 1870.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.
tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Singapore and Bombay.—Per steamship *Mauritius*, to-day, the 8th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Azof*, at 12.30 P.M., to-morrow, the 9th instant, instead of at the time previously notified.

MAILS BY THE "*EMEU*."—

The Contract Packet "*EMEU*," will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at 9 A.M., and the Post-Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Letters for Registration, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 8 P.M., on the 8th instant. Letters, &c., may be posted in the night box from 8 P.M. on the 8th instant, until 7 A.M. on the following morning.

All Letters posted between 7 and 8 A.M. on the 9th instant, will be chargeable, in addition to the usual postage, with a *Late Fee* of 18 cents.

The Latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 8 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 7 A.M. on the 9th instant.

Further, late letters (but letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 8.30 to the time of sailing on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence of Box Holders will be received at the window set apart for the purpose on the East side of the building.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dollar will be conducted in the Coins prescribed by Ordinance No. 1 of 1864, and the Proclamation of the 22nd January, 1864, and no other Coins but those therein specified will either be received or given in change as fractional parts of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made in the current Dollars of the Colony, or Bank Notes.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 8th instant.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1870.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, MARSEILLES AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "*EMEU*," Capt. Perrins, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 9th June, at 9 A.M.

Cargo will be received on board and Parcels at the office until noon, and Specie until 4 P.M. on the 8th instant.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

⁂ A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 2nd June, 1870.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

THE Steamers of this Company with the homeward Mails will proceed henceforth from Hongkong to Marseilles direct, passing through the Suez Canal, unforeseen accidents excepted.

The Company is also authorized by the French Underwriters to accept risks under their open policies to the extent of £203,200, on each of their Steamers passing through the Suez Canal, at the following through rates:—

From Hongkong to London or Marseilles,—
General Cargo ... ... 1½%.
Specie ... ... ¾%.
With the usual Bonus of 10%.

C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*
tf 668 Hongkong, 1870.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 16th of June, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*HOOGLY*," Commandant De Rovis, (H.I.M.N.), with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 5 P.M. on the 15th instant. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*
Hongkong, 6th June, 1870.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE TO NEW YORK,
Via PANAMA *or* OVERLAND ROUTE.

THE Steamship "*CHINA*," Capt. Doane, will sail from Hongkong for Yokohama and San Francisco, on SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 P.M. precisely.

No Freight received after Noon of the 10th instant. No Parcel packages received after 5 P.M. same day.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 P.M. day of sailing.

The steamer leaving Shanghai same date will make close connection at Yokohama.

Passengers ticketed through to California, Mexico, Central and South America, and by Overland Route to principal points in the United States and Canadas, and, connecting with the various steam lines from New York to Liverpool, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, and Havre.

Through Tickets issued, also, to New York and Europe via Panama Route, and to Europe, per steamers of The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, The West India and Pacific Steamship Company, Limited, and The Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, from Aspinwall direct. Connections made at Panama with Steam lines upon the West Coast of Central and South America, by which passengers are ticketed through.

Through Bills of Lading given for Freight via CENTRAL PACIFIC RAIL ROAD and its connections to the principal points in the United States and Canadas, and for Freight *Overland* for ENGLAND and the CONTINENT.

Through Bills of Lading given, also, for New York and Europe via Panama route, and to Europe via Aspinwall Lines, to Ports of Mexico, and ports on the West Coast of Central America, and South America to as far as Valparaiso.

Favorable arrangements have been made for through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang, and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.

All Freight payable in advance in Mexican dollars, or on delivery in American gold with 8 per cent. additional, at Shipper's option.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20%, upon the amount of the regular fare.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

T. A. HARRIS, *Agent.*
Hongkong, 1st June, 1870.

Docks.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS, AND CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK. Has 286 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP.

And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN for STORES, of Vessels under repair.

tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite faced DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz.: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a WITHWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE. DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES. A LARGE SMITHY. &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to

JOHN C. SKEY, *Superintendent.*

The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from

Messrs. DE SILVER & Co., Hongkong.

Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.

tf 876 May3

QUICK TIME AND CHEAP FARES! FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL!

THE GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE VIA CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, Is now in complete running order from SAN FRANCISCO TO THE "ATLANTIC SEA BOARD."

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY! Making prompt connections with the several Railway Lines in the Eastern States for all the Cities of the UNITED STATES and CANADAS, and connecting at NEW YORK With the several Steamer Lines to ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

THROUGH TIME GOING EAST. From San Francisco to Omaha, 4 days and 7 hours; to CHICAGO, 5 days and 7 hours; to NEW YORK, Seven Days!

SILVER PALACE SLEEPING COACHES, SECOND TO NONE IN THE WORLD! Are Run Daily, from SAN FRANCISCO to NEW YORK and intermediate points. These DRAWING ROOM CARS by day, and SLEEPING CARS by night, are unexcelled for comfort and convenience to the passenger while en route—combining the elegance of a private parlor and all accommodations pertaining to a well furnished chamber, with Comfortable Couches, Clean Bedding, &c. A competent Porter accompanies each Car to attend to the wants of our patrons.

CHILDREN not over Twelve (12) years of age, Half Fare; under Five (5) years of age, FREE. 100 POUNDS OF BAGGAGE (per adult passenger) FREE; 50 POUNDS OF BAGGAGE (per child between 5 and 12 years of age, FREE.

EXTRA BAGGAGE (over 100 pounds), between Sacramento and Omaha (Currency) $15 per 100 pounds.

THROUGH TICKET OFFICE: 415, CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

THROUGH FREIGHTS from SAN FRANCISCO to NEW YORK and other Eastern Cities, contracted through at low rates. MARK GOODS "CARE C. P. R. R."

A. N. TOWNE, *General Superintendent.*

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent. [191

THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, 1,500,000 TAELS SHANGHAI SYCEE, IN 3,000 SHARES OF 500 TAELS EACH. *Paid up Capital,* TLS. 300,000, OR TLS. 100 PER SHARE.

Court of Directors:—

F. A. GROOM, Esq., of Messrs. Glover, Dow & Co.
R. W. LITTLE, Esq., of Messrs. Little & Co.
T. PROBST, Esq., of Messrs. Wm. Pustau & Co.
J. B. ROBERTSON, Esq., of Messrs. Bull, Purdon & Co.
J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, Esq., of Messrs. Trautmann & Co.

Head Office, Shanghai.
Secretaries, pro tem., TRAUTMANN & Co.

Counsel to the Company.
N. J. HANNEN, Esq., *Barrister at Law.*

London:
COMMITTEE OF THREE DIRECTORS, *Agents,* Messrs. ROBT. BENSON & Co.

Agents:—
In Hongkong.... Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.
,, Hankow...... F. MAJOR, Esq.
,, Foochow...... Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co.
,, Yokohama.... ,, ASPINALL, CORNES & Co.
,, Singapore..... ,, HARRISON, SMITH & Co.

THE Company will commence business in January next, or as soon after as the Directors shall have been enabled to allot the Shares.

The Company will be a permanent one.

The Net Profits will be divided every year as follows: 30 per cent. will be returned as Bonus to *all Contributors of business, rateably in proportion* to the amount of Net Premia contributed. Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the paid-up Capital will be paid to the *Shareholders,* and the Balance of the Net Profits carried to the Reserve Fund.

When the Reserve Fund shall have reached Tls. 300,000, the Net Profits will be divided as follows: 30 per cent. to all Contributors of Business; 20 per cent. to the Reserve Fund; and 50 per cent. to the Shareholders.

When the Reserve Fund shall have reached Tls. 500,000, the Net Profits will then be divided as follows: 30 per cent to all Contributors of Business; and 70 per cent to the Shareholders.

The Funds will be in the hands of the Directors both at Shanghai and London, and also at such places where the business proves large enough to warrant a Committee of Directors.

Messrs. TRAUTMANN & Co. will officiate as Secretaries till 31st December, 1870, by which time the necessary arrangements will be completed for securing the services of a qualified Secretary from England.

TRAUTMANN & Co., *Secretaries, pro tem.*

2254 Shanghai, 23rd November, 1869.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO LET.

ONE Commodious BUNGALOW with GARDENS, situated at Kowloon, near the Police Station, rent moderate. Apply to SHAIK EBRAHIM FUTTAY ALLY, Cochrane Street, near Old Police House.

1m 994 Hongkong, 1st June, 1870.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.

NO. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS. Close to Craigellachie. Gas Fittings. Water and Gas laid on. Apply to

RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co., *Architects.*

tf 989 Hongkong, 31st May, 1870.

TO LET,
With possession on the 1st proximo.

FOUR desirable six roomed two storied Dwelling Houses, with commodious Out Offices. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 981 Hongkong, 20th May, 1870.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.

A GOOD and LARGE HOUSE on the Praya Grande, at Macao.

For particulars, apply to Monsieur P. DABRY, Consul de France Canton;

B. CARNEIRO, at Macao.

And here, to A. E. VAUCHER.

tf 916 17th May, 1870.

TO LET,
(With immediate possession).

NO. 1, Peebili Terrace, *Elgin Street.* Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 892 Hongkong, 30th April, 1870.

TO LET.

THE Spacious Family Residence in *Bonham Road,* lately occupied by R. MCMURDO, Esq., with Stabling and Garden attached, Gas and Water laid all over the House and Offices.

The Houses, No. 2, 3, 4, and 5, West Terrace, *Caine Road,* containing 4 Rooms each, with Bath Rooms, Outhouses, &c. Apply to

THOMAS WALLACE, *East Point.*

tf 789 Hongkong, 27th April, 1870.

TO LET,
From 1st June, 1870.

HOUSE No. 10, *Arbuthnot Road,* known as "The Bay View." Water and Gas laid on, and with immediate possession.

HOUSE No. 14, *Wyndham Street,* Water laid. Apply to

J. A. DE CARVALHO.

tf 774 Hongkong, 25th April, 1870.

TO LET,
Detached.

NULLAH SIDE, *Bonham Road West,* containing 8 Rooms. Garden and Croquet Ground. Water laid on. Apply to

THOS. W. BARRINGTON, *47, Wyndham Street.*

tf 749 Hongkong, 20th April, 1870.

TO LET.
Possession on 1st May.

THE Offices at present in the occupation of R. MCMURDO, Esq. Apply to

THOS. HUNT & Co.

tf 667 Hongkong, 8th April, 1870.

TO LET,
(From 1st April next.)

THE Commodious Residence known as Elgin House, in Caine Road West, formerly occupied by Capt. Gillson.

For particulars, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 488 Hongkong, 16th March, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai,* from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 1780 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street,* lately occupied by Messrs. A. WILKINSON & Co. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1957 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.

NO. 4, Peebili Terrace, *Elgin Street.* Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1868 Hongkong, 30th September, 1869.

TO BE LET,
With Possession on 1st Oct. next.

THE HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 9, *Gough Street,* at present occupied by Messrs. KIRCHNER, BOGER & Co. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1274 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

TO LET,
(With immediate possession).

THE commodious three storied HOUSE, No. 1, *Wyndham Street,* lately in the occupation of Messrs. BONNETT & Co. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2348 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

TO LET,
(With immediate possession.)

SEVERAL Strong commodious GODOWNS, very conveniently situated on Marine Lot No. 63, between Messrs. JOHN BURD & Co.'s premises and Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s Wharf.

For Particulars, apply to A. McLEOD, At Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 829 Hongkong, 26th April, 1869.

TO LET,
(With immediate possession).

A BUNGALOW at *Pokefolum.* Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1683 Hongkong, 1st September, 1869.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.

THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise in their own Boats, and to receive the same on Storage in first class GRANITE GODOWNS on moderate terms.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf Hongkong, 4th March, 1867.

TO LET,
(With possession on 1st January next).

THE very desirable Business PREMISES, situated the corner of *D'Aguilar Street* and *Wellington Street,* at present occupied by Messrs. A. BOYER & Co. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2347 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

TO LET.

THAT commodious family residence in *Bonham Road,* known as "Persepolis," containing 12 Rooms, besides basement story, Bath rooms, Coach House and Stable, Gas and Water laid on.

Also, Croquet ground, Flower and Vegetable garden. Apply to

THOS. W. BARRINGTON, *47, Wyndham Street.*

tf 1080 Hongkong, 4th June, 1869.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street,*

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.

tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

A-FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER, 54, *Queen's Road, Hongkong.*

INVITES inspection of his large Collection of views of Foochow, Hongkong, and Canton, &c.

tf 825 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1870.

NOTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF HENRY DAVIS MARGESSON, DECEASED.

LETTERS of Administration, with the will annexed, of the Estate of HENRY DAVIES MARGESSON, late of Hongkong and Macao, Merchant, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, to the Undersigned, as Attorneys for the Executors, all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to pay the amount of their debts to the undersigned without delay, and all persons having claims against the said Estate are required to send in particulars thereof, with vouchers, to the undersigned (addressed to the care of T. G. LINSTEAD) on or before the Thirtieth day of June next, after which date no claims will be admitted.

Dated the Third day of December, A.D., 1869.

W. KESWICK,
T. G. LINSTEAD, *Administrators.*

tf 2292]

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECURITY SHOULD BE THE FIRST CONSIDERATION IN INSURANCE TRANSACTIONS.

THE Directors of the Royal Insurance Company have the pleasure of supplying the following information to the public, as evidence of the ample security they afford to their assured:—

THE CAPITAL of the Company, available for the purpose of meeting any unusual calamity happening to the Assured, is TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The amount actually paid up is £289,495. This, with the Accumulated Funds in Hand, makes the invested resources of the Company upwards of ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, which amount is invested as follows:—*Invested Funds of the Royal Insurance Company, 30th June, 1869.*

Real Property owned by the Company	£219,571 11 3
Mortgages on Freehold Property	33,500 0 0
£30,000 Reduced 3 per cent. Consols	28,085 1 3
India Government 5 per cent. Debentures	100,000 0 0
English Railway Debenture Bonds	59,090 17 7
First-class English Railway Preference and Guaranteed Stocks	335,476 11 11
Loans to Local Authorities of various towns in Great Britain, who have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to borrow the amounts	145,560 12 6
Bonds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board	62,341 14 8
Bonds of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co.	10,000 0 0
Bonds of the Liverpool Corporation	5,160 0 0
United States Government Stocks	101,330 7 10
Canada Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock	31,106 11 6
Short Loans on first-class English Dividend-paying Stocks, with margins from 20 to 50 per cent. on market values	477,195 0 0
Loans on Security of Life Policies	63,938 8 5
	£1,672,356 16 11

The above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company at the date specified, in addition to which the funds are still further increased, by amounts constantly varying, at different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and the Company's Agents. At 31st Dec. 1868, these stood at £168,089 2 0

For the satisfaction of the Public, the whole of the Securities belonging to the Company are annually submitted to the careful scrutiny of two independent Auditors, and the following is an Extract from their Report to the last Annual Meeting:—

"The whole of your Books have been Audited—every Document, every Account, every Voucher, your Bank-book, and every Security—all have been most carefully kept, and there is not one doubtful Security in the whole."

THE ACCUMULATIONS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT, After payment of Losses, Annuities and Expenses of every description, have been as follows:—

Funds in Hand at the last Quinquennial Valuation, 31st Dec., 1864	£621,431 15 5
Added to 31st December, 1865	103,146 7 3
,, ,, ,, 1866	124,165 7 5
,, ,, ,, 1867	128,583 5 10
,, ,, ,, 1868	144,945 12 2
Total Accumulation of the Life Department on 31st December, 1868, exclusive of Shareholders' Capital	£1,122,275 8 1

The Directors also think it desirable to State that THE BUSINESS OF THE "ROYAL" HAS NEVER BEEN AMALGAMATED WITH THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

And that the LIABILITY of its Shareholders is UNLIMITED.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents.*

2173 Hongkong, 6th November, 1869.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C; ESTABLISHED 1821. *And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.*

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurance, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ do do
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months ½ do do
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months ¾ do do
Above six months the full annual rate.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1667 Hongkong, 30th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month but not exceeding 3 ,, ½ do. do.
Above 3 months but not exceeding 6 ,, ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

A. G. HOGG & Co., *Agents, Sun Fire Office.*

tf 676 Hongkong, 9th June, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance. viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. ½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. ¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. 1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

FORBES & Co.'s CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY, AND BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 390 Hongkong, 26th February, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY. REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. ½ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. ¾
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. 1 ,,

GILMAN & Co., *Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.*

tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON. *No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.* WEST END OFFICE.—*No. 7, Pall Mall, S.W.*

RICHARD BAGGALLAY, Esq.—*Governor.*
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.	Harry George Gordon, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.	John Alex. Hankey, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
Alfred D. Chapman, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.	John Ord, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	David Powell, Esq.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.	William Rennie, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	P. F. Robertson, Esq., M.P.
G. L. Monck Gibbs, Esq.	W. Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

The CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in INDIA and CHINA as under:—

Bombay—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Madras—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hongkong—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Foochow—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Mauritius—Messrs. BLYTH BROTHERS & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE, payable either here, in LONDON, at any of the above-named Agencies, and also at

Melbourne, Victoria—Messrs. DALGETY, BLACKWOOD & Co.
Launceston, Tasmania—Messrs. DU CROZ, NICHOLS & Co.
Hobart Town—Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide, S. Australia—Messrs. ELDER, SMITH & Co.
Sydney, New S. Wales—Messrs. FANNING, GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand—Messrs. DALGETY, RATTRAY & Co.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 146 Hongkong, 21st January, 1868.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION

LIFE ASSURANCES.

THE Undersigned are authorised to issue Life Policies for sums not exceeding £5,000.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1959 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above CORPORATION are prepared to grant FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE on the usual terms,

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 3025 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE. 137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1848.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz.:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents ½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents ¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents 1 per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days ⅛th per cent.
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 ,, ½ ,, ,,
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 ,, ¾ ,, ,,
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 ,,

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.

A. G. HOGG & Co.

tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. ½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.*

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 ,, ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 ,, ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*

tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

MERCHANT'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.

Paid up Capital—$500,000,00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits,* divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Secretaries.*

tf 1080 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Insurance Company, is prepared to grant Policies covering Marine risks at Current Rates. Policies can be made payable at all the principal ports throughout the world.

EDW. NORTON, *Agent.*

tf 240 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days, ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months ¾ do. do.

EDWARD NORTON, *Agent the Queen Insurance Company.*

tf 212 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 ,, ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 ,, ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents, North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.*

tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

Business Announcements.

L. FRICKEL & Co., SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

tf1421 [Ap]

E. R. HANDLEY, (LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY), HOUSE & SHIP PLUMBER, COPPERSMITH, BRASSFOUNDER, AND GAS FITTER. 70F, PRAYA WEST, *Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores.*

tf 1014 Hongkong, 4th April, 1870.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

THE Official Notes and Evidence in the proceedings of the NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY, as to the collision between the U.S. Corvette *Oneida* and the P. & O. Steamer *Bombay.*

A few copies have been forwarded to the *Daily Press* office, on sale, and may be had on application. Price 50 cents.

tf 467 Hongkong, 8th March, 1870.

A. MILLAR & CO., HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS, COPPERSMITHS AND BRASSFOUNDERS, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST AND NULLAH LANE,

tf 600 Hongkong, 29th March, 1870.

REMOVAL.

ON the 1st of May next, Dr. V. D. COLLINS, Dental Surgeon, will REMOVE his Office to the House on *Arbuthnot Road,* formerly occupied by G. F. HEARD, Esq.

tf 790 Hongkong, 28th April, 1870.

RIFLES, FIXED AMMUNITION, AND GUNPOWDER. RODMOND, GIBBIONS & Co., SAN FRANCISCO. Agents for: WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS Co., and E. J. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & Co., are prepared to sell Rifles, Carbines, Fixed Ammunition, and Gunpowder, on terms more favorable than they can obtained from New York. [1y 1010 June 2

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street,* and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.

tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869

NOTICE.

RENTS AND ACCOUNTS COLLECTED with despatch, and DISTRAINT WARRANTS FOR RENT issued and executed. SECURITY IF REQUIRED.

THOS. W. BARRINGTON, *47, Wyndham Street*

tf 88 Hongkong, 18th February, 1868

LEONARD BARNES, GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKER, (By appointment).

Funerals entrusted to his care will be properly and economically conducted.

Head Stones cut and erected.

Spring Gardens, Opposite Messrs. Bull, Purdon & Co.

tf 755 Hongkong, 15th April, 1869.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency The GOVERNOR and Lady MACDONNELL,

MR. W. P. FLOYD

Begs to announce that his Photographic Gallery has been RE-OPENED by His Excellency Sir R. G. MACDONNELL, C.B., and Lady MACDONNELL, on the Corner of *Wyndham* and *Wellington Streets,* where he solicits an inspection of the Finest Photographic Establishment in the Far East.

Life Size Photographic Portraits, in Oil or Water Colors.

tf 1513 Hongkong, 9th August, 1869.

Business Announcements.

AVIS.

PAR suite des dispositions ci-dessous annoncées la société E. JUBIN & Cie., est dissoute; nous en restons conjointement et personnellement liquidateurs.

EMILE JUBIN. GEORGE BLAKEWAY.

Yokohama, 15 Mars 1870.

SOCIETE ANONYME FRANCO-JAPONAISE

SUIVANT acte passé à Paris, le 14 Janvier 1870, la Société ANONYME FRANCO-JAPONAISE a été constituée et suivant délibération du Conseil d'administration, les soussignés ont été nommés Directeurs au Japon avec pouvoirs généraux conjointement ou séparément.

EMILE JUBIN. GEORGE BLAKEWAY.

890 Yokohama, 15 Mars 1870.

F. D. WALKER & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND GENERAL SHIPPING AGENTS. No. 24B, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

1y 641] [Ap. 4

CARD.

W. H. FOSTER, JR., COMMISSION MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

6m 643] [Ap. 4

GEORGE ELSTER, MERCHANT AND LLOYDS' AGENT, CALLAO AND LIMA, PERU.

6m 2429] [Dec. 24

永 記 煤 棧

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane,* and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 553 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1870.

TUCK-LEE, SHIPCHANDLER, COMPRADORE, AND FAMILY GROCER. No. 58, PRAYA, HONGKONG.

Families and Shipping furnished with every kind of Supplies. Ballast and Water provided at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.—*Thompson Beef.* [1y 2108

PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE Undersigned has opened his new rooms, No. 29, *Queen's Road,* next door to Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

J. THOMSON.

tf 915 Hongkong, 16th May, 1870.

NINGPO PILOT COMPANY.

MASTERS of Vessels bound to Ningpo, are informed that the Pilot Cutters *Naomi, Alarm,* and *Dido* will be found on the cruising ground in Chin-sau Channel

F. W. GALLES, *Agent.*

23rd April, 1870. [3m 800

BUTCHER'S LIVERY STABLES AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

HORSES received on Livery.

Carriages and Horses sold and bought on Commission.

Farriery, by an experienced European.

Harness and Saddlery repaired and renovated, a stock of London-made being always on hand.

Horses broken to Saddle or Harness.

Horses always on hand for Sale.

J. B. B. having received a very large supply of the best English-made CARRIAGE MATERIALS, PAINTS, VARNISH, &c., is prepared to build or repair Carriages with promptness, at very moderate Terms.

Veterinary work carefully attended to.

(J.B. will be happy to call at the residence of any person requiring his services, on receiving instructions to that effect.)

Rear of Murray Barracks, Hongkong.

tf 875 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1869.

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessel & Captain		Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
HONGKONG.					
Steamers.					
Adeline,	Maise	Brit. str	904	Gibb, Livingston & Co	For Sale
Arratoon Apcar,	Miller	Brit. str	938	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Azof,	Shead	Brit. str	700	P. & O. S. N. Co	East Coast
Bombay,	Davies	Brit. str	1136	P. & O. Co	
China,	Winter	N. G. str	649	Siemssen & Co	At Canton
China,	Doane	Amr. str	3880	P. M. S. S. Co	Y'hama S. F'cisco
Conchita,	Buckham	Chi. str	334	Order	
Craigforth,	Froude	Brit. str	870	Holliday, Wise & Co	
Douglas,	Toppin	Brit. str	616	D. Lapraik & Co	
Dupleix,	Tournier	Fren. str	900	Messageries Imperiales	Bombay, &c.
Emeu,	Perrins	Brit. str	1528	P. & O. Co	
Fame,	Stephenson	Brit. str	117	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Plying
Fire Dart,		Brit. str	608	Aug. Heard & Co., Agents	Laid up
Ganges,	Gillson	Brit. str	1190	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Glenartney,	Bolton	Brit. str	1068	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Hoogbly,	De Boris	Fren. str	1607	Messageries Imperiales	Suez, &c.
Kullahome,	Bailey	Siam. str	176	Chinese	
Kinshan, ‡	Carr	Brit. str	650	Aug. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang, †	Thebaud	Brit. str	1085	Aug. Heard & Co., Agents	For Sale
Lightning,	A. Mathewson	Brit. str	816	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Linlin,		Brit. str	60	Acheong	
Little Orphan,	A. Henning	Brit. str	46	Union Dock Co	Tug Plying
Manuelita,	Findlay	Chi. str	279		
M. de la Victoria,	Alesso	Span. str	844	Spanish Consul	
Manila,	Abaroa	Span. str	442	Landstein & Co	
Mauritius,	Corry	Brit. str	1340	Order	
Norna,	Lockie	Brit. str	960	P. & O. Co	Repairing
Pavang,		Brit. str	821	Aug. Heard & Co., Agents	Laid up
Prince Albert,	Bussche	Brit. str	160	Acheong	
Shaftesbury,	Aitkin	Rus. str	621	Landstein & Co	
Statesman,	Williamson	Brit. str	1848	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Foochow
Staunch,	Hopper	Brit. str	130	E. Norton & Co	
Sin Nanzing,	Drage	Brit. str	722	John Burd & Co	At Canton
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy,		Brit. str	101	Acheong	Saigon, &c.
Suwonada,	Clark	Amr. str	605	Aug. Heard & Co	
V. Canning,	Dugdale	Siam. str	631	Chinese	
United Service,	Tough	Brit. str	650	Wm. Pustau & Co	
White Cloud, ‡	Carroll	Brit. str	460	Aug. Heard & Co., Agents	
Wm. Miller,	Nyhaug	Brit. str	608	Birley & Co	
‡ *Running between H.Kong and Canton.*					
† *Running between Macao and H.Kong.*					
Sailing Vessels.					
Albert Victor,	Harking	Brit. bk	384	Carlowitz & Co	At Macao
A. & J. hanna,	Dalloyaux	Ned. bk	527	Siemssen & Co	
A. & Johanna,	Metzen	Ned. bk	637	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Alerta,	Bang	N. G. bg	187	Carlowitz & Co	
Amevoca,	Western	Brit. bk	597	Order	
Aquis,	Santos	Port. sch	352	Order	
Arabia,	Mignot	Fren. bk	207	Grun & Co	
Benefactress,	Eldredge	Amr. bk	524	Smith, Archer & Co	
B. Bendixen,	Matthessen	Dan. bk	300	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Bryn Ivor,	Dowdall	Brit. bk	381	Siemssen & Co	
Capsingmoon,	Sorensen	Brit. bk	460	S. E. Burrows & Co	
Clotilde,	Garcia	Col. sh	1311	Captain	
Contest,	Reynolds	Siam. bk	385	Chinese	
Dona Anita,	Beard	Brit. bk	493	John Burd & Co	
Eastern Queen,	Milburn	Brit. bk	450	Siemssen & Co	Yokohama
Elise,	Thuren	N. G. bg	204	Wm. Pustau & Co	Tientsin
Elmsone,	Tomlinson	Brit. sh	690	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Endeavour,	Warland	Amr. sh	90	Bull, Purdon & Co	
Evelyn Wood,	Jamieson	Brit. bk	314	Order	
Fairleader,	Newman	Brit. bk	476	Gilman & Co	
Falcon,	Vorrath	Siam. bk	330	Chinese	
Falke,	Gotische	N. G. bg	306	Siemssen & Co	
Fiery Cross,	Middleton	Brit. sh	634	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Fort Regent,	Olsen	Brit. sh	656	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Florida Blanco,	Villeta	Span. bk	340	Captain	Honolulu
Frederic,	Bandrout	Fren. bk	452	Carlowitz & Co	Singapore
Fromm,	Gentzkhein	N. G. bk	280	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Yokohama
Georges,	Gaultier	Fren. bg	173	F. Degener & Co	
Georgus,	Malsard	Brit. bk	474	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Golden Fleece,	Adams	Amr. sh	1475	Russell & Co	
Handy,	Hansen	Siam. sh	632	Chinese	
Helen Morris,	Nott	Amr. sh	1285	P. & O. Co	
Hilda,	Wulff	Swed. bk	311	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Hohenzollern,	Hashagen	N. G. bk	207	Melchers & Co	
Hopewell,	Farsen	Brit. bk	578	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
Ignacio,	Gorordo	Span. bg	177	Remedios & Co	
Isaac da Costa,	Dirksen	Ned. bk	617	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Jacques de Molay,	Bond	Brit. bk	319	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Jane Maria,	Leggett	Brit. bk	341	Rozario & Co	Yokohama
Jan Peter,	Molsen	N. G. bk	392	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Janet Stewart,	Ellis	Brit. bg	202	Chinese	
Java,	Marbold	N. G. bk	300	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Melbourne
Joshua Bates,	Sydsell	Brit. sh	601	Rozario & Co	
Lennox Castle,	Talbot	Brit. sh	790	Aug. Heard & Co	
Lily of Devon,	Barrett	Brit. bk	898	Gustav Overbeck & Co	
Luisa Canevaro,	Demora	S. S. sh	1040	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Luisito,	Hefrinacchea	Span. bk	230	Remedios & Co	Manila
Ly-ee-moon,	Rasmussen	Brit. bk	425	Burrows & Sons	
Malavre,	Bivet	Fren. bk	480	F. Degener	Bordeaux, &c.
Maria Gavina,	Garcia	S. S. bk	280	Captain	
Martin,	Dall	N. G. bk	553	Siemssen & Co	Saigon
M. Lopez,	Uriarte	Span. sch	171	Remedios & Co	
Mina,	Yguartua	Span. bk	210	Remedios & Co	
Mindel,	Brunsgaard	Nor. bk	488	John Burd & Co	
Mozambique,	Oehlmann	N. G. bk	225	Order	
Naverino,	Nutt	Brit. bk	408	Landstein & Co	Saigon
N. Penelope,	Vigoureaux	Fren. bk	490	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Nightingale,	Sparrow	Amr. sh	675	Aug. Heard & Co	
Norma,	Nussbaum	N. G. bk	330	Siemssen & Co	
Ocean,	Andersen	Brit. bk	552	Thos. Howard	
Omar Pacha,	Luders	Brit. bk	398	Chinese	
P. Seraphi,	Minihaw	Siam. bk	454	Chinese	Tientsin, &c.
Picciola,	Kroll	N. G. bk	263	Siemssen & Co	
Rachel,	Henderson	Brit. bk	282	Order	
Randers,	Valentin	Dan. bk	262	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Rapid,	Carlis	Siam. sh	429	Chinese	
Rebecca,	Schopper	N. G. bg	265	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Rifle,	Elliot	Brit. bk	816	Chinese	
R. Marie,	Hockstr	Ned. bk	517	Russell & Co	Iloilo
R. W. Wood,	Klinche	Haw. bk	880	Captain	
S. K. de Nederlanden,	Klein	Ned. sh	742	Siemssen & Co	
S. de Manila,	D. Rola	Span. sh	729	Remedios & Co	
Seawell,	Thompson	Brit. sh	825	Birley & Co	
Shanghai,	Echezarria	Span. bk	274	Remedios & Co	
Seringapatam,	Graham	Rus. bk	775	Landstein & Co	
Shirley,	Willcomb	Amr. sh	1018	Aug. Heard & Co	
Shooting Star,	Langheld	Siam. sh	618	Chinese	
Solo,	Rehse	N. G. sh	907	Siemssen & Co	Honolulu
Star of the North,	Rawle	Brit. sh	662	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Surprize,	Hamilton	Brit. bk	438	D. Lapraik & Co	

Vessel and Captain		Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
HONGKONG.					
Swordfish,	Moller	Siam. bg	675	Chinese	
Toniere,	Loyseau	Fren. bk	470	Carlowitz & Co	
Thetis,	Oeltermann	N. G. bg	241	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Velocity,	Osborne	Brit. bk	491	Jardine, Matheson & Co	F't or Charter
Vistula,	Burkitt	Rus. sh	835	Landstein & Co	
White Swallow,	Knowles	Amr. sh	385	Captain	
Windward,	Barrett	Amr. sh	783	Olyphant & Co	San Francisco
Receiving Vessels, & Hulks.					
China,	Webster	Pow. Mag	283	Harbor Master	
Fort William,	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adam,	Dennis Daly	Hulk	818	Water Police	
WHAMPOA.					
Steamers.					
Orbell,	Winser	Rus. str	1059	Aug. Heard & Co	
Sailing Vessels.					
Belted Will,	Lockie	Brit. sh	812	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Burdwan,	Douglas	Brit. sh	803	Gilman & Co	
Crimea,	De Souza	Brit. sh	478	Chinese	
Deerhound,	Carlin	Brit. bk	673	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Ellida,	Hegberg	Swed. bk	315	Chinese	
Johanna Maria,	Schutt	Dan. bk	322	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Mobil,	Beig	N. G. bk	310	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Hamburg
S. E. Kingsbury,	Perry	Amr. bk	620	Aug. Heard & Co	Yokohama
Taeping,	Dowdy	Brit. sh	707	Gilman & Co	
Xaca,	Callsen	N. G. sch	135	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Tientsin, &c.
YOKOHAMA.					
In port on 14th May, 1870.					
Adelheid,	Vogue	N. G. bk	240	Order	Uncertain
Alexander,	Dempster	Brit. bk	398	Order	Uncertain
Alsen,	Cromsch	N. G. sb	590	Master	Uncertain
Ambassador,	Duggan	Brit. sh	694	E. Wallace	London
Anna,	Petersen	N. G. sch	120	Order	Uncertain
Anne,	Weeks	Brit. sch	304	Chinese	Uncertain
Aristos,	Kidahl	Nor. bk	580	Textor & Co	Uncertain
Audax,	Paterson	Brit. bk	271	Grauert & Co	Uncertain
Aurora Australis,	Todd	Brit. bk	508	Aspinall, Cornes & Co	Uncertain
Batavia,	Hertzer	N. G. bk	360	Chinese	Uncertain
Black Watch,	Kerruish	Brit. bk	401	Butterfield & Swire	Uncertain
Brinkburn Priory,	Jack	Brit. bk	431	V. Schoene & Co	Uncertain
Carl Ritter,	Saurban	N. G. bg	250	Schultz, Reiss & Co	Uncertain
Carabel,	Ress	Brit. bk	446	Order	Uncertain
Catharina,	Molsen	N. G. bk	350	N. Trading Co	Uncertain
Corea,	Bangs	Brit. bk	524	Walsh, Hall & Co	Uncertain
Cora Linn,	Chant	Brit. bg	408	Captain	Uncertain
Countess Russell,	Penfold	Brit. sh	964	Netherland Trading Co	Repairing
Diana,	Jacobsen	N. G. bg	480	Chinese	Uncertain
Duc de Malakoff,	Monsel	Fren. bk	465	V. Schoene & Milsom	Uncertain
Ettrick,	Shanop	Brit. bk	816	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Uncertain
F. Marie,	Jonquivera	Fren. bk	456	N. Trading Co	Uncertain
Finsel,	Spooner	Brit. bk	487	Siber & Brenwald	Uncertain
Freya,	Quedens	N. G. bk	475	Kniffler & Co	Uncertain
Garrick Castle,	Peters	Brit. sh	806	Order	Uncertain
G. C. L. Meyer,	Muller	N. G. bk	306	Schultz Reiss & Co	Uncertain
Hansan,	Drewes	N. G. bk	406	Textor & Co	Uncertain
Herald of Light,	Badnach	Brit. bk	300	Order	Uncertain
Hertfordshire,	Bingham	Brit. sh	855	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Uncertain
Hugo & Otto,	Cocket	N. G. bk	400	Kniffler & Co	Uncertain
Hylton Castle,	Watson	Brit. bk	647	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Uncertain
Ino,	Barman	N. G. bk	842	Pitman Mackintosh & Co	Uncertain
Iphigenia,	Polers	N. G. bk	448	Chinese	Uncertain
Jacoba,	Schaap	Ned. bk	525	Carst, Lels & Co	Uncertain
J. & Wilhelm,	Strahen	Ned. bk	488	Carst Lels & Co	Uncertain
J. Christian,	Reimers	N. G. bk	410	Walsh, Hall & Co	Uncertain
Juno,	Iverson	N. G. bk	259	Chinese	Uncertain
Julie,	Jordan	Brit. sch	120	Captain	Uncertain
Kelso,	Vowell	Brit. bk	566	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Uncertain
Killarney,	Home	Brit. bk	431	Chinese	Uncertain
Lightfoot,	Carnell	Brit. bk	480	P. Mackintosh & Co	Uncertain
M. M. Jones,	Jones	Brit. bk	267	Captain	Uncertain
Marathon,	Donald	Amr. bk	377	Kniffler & Co	Uncertain
Matie,	Cleuler	N. G. bk	450	Chinese	Uncertain
Marie Gabrielle,	Weteux	Fren. bk	318	Carst, Lels & Co	Uncertain
Matador,	Kimme	N. G. sh	720	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Uncertain
Merse,	Harris	Brit. bk		Gilman & Co	Uncertain
Mille Tonnes,	Menard	Fren. sh	632	N. T. Company	Uncertain
Minnie,	Heard	Brit. bk	365	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Uncertain
Mountain Ash,	Cain	Brit. bk	425	Hudson, Malcolm & Co	Uncertain
Pilger,	Ode	N. G. sh	663	Kniffler & Co	Uncertain
Plana,	Jeiger	N. G. bk	246	Kniffler & Co	Uncertain
Pelor,	Bundgaard	N. G. bk	949	Chinese	Uncertain
Peter Rohland,	Raaka	N. G. bk	58	N. T. Company	Uncertain
Quatre Bras,	Westervelt	Ned. bk	270	Carst, Lels & Co	Uncertain
Queen of the Age,	Clemer	Brit. bg	757	Order	Uncertain
Rangoon,	Congdon	Brit. sh	1204	Textor & Co	Uncertain
Rockliff,	Chapman	Brit. bk	688	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Uncertain
Scythia,	Lawson	Brit. sh	886	Textor & Co	Uncertain
St. Germain,	Rollier	Fren. bk	416	Aspinall, Cornes & Co	Uncertain
Succes,	Kirby	Brit. sch	204	E. C. Kirby & Co	Uncertain
Undine,	Scott	Brit. sh	796	Jardine, Matheson & Co	L'don via F'chow
Ville de Grenade,	Carique	Fren. bk	263	Captain	Uncertain
Woodbine,	Ware	Brit. bg	225	Textor & Co	Uncertain
Ziba,	Dower	Brit. bk	513	Findlay, Richardson & Co	Uncertain

SHIPPING IN MANILA HARBOUR.

Vessel and Captain		Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
Balmacarra,		Brit. bk		Order	
Circe,		Span. str		Order	
Concepcion,	Tutor	Span. sh	793	T. B. y Castro	
Estrella,		Span. bk		Order	
Gravina,		Span. bg		Order	
Isabella,	James	Brit. bg	172	Smith, Bell & Co	
Jason,		Ned. bg		Order	
Josephine Amcedee,		Fren. bk		Order	
Kate Winifred,		Brit. sh		Order	
Lola,		Span. bk	290	Order	Bilbao
Loyola,		Span. bk		Order	
Maria y Vicenta,		Span. bk		Order	
Maria Rosario,		Span. bk		Order	
Matlah,		Amr. sh	1011	Order	Boston
Nil Desperandum,		Brit. bk		Order	
Olano,	Larrinaga	Span. bk	270	T. Hermann & Co	
Pepita,		Span. bk		Order	
Peter Joynson,		Brit. bk		Order	
Robert Fletcher,		Brit. bk		Order	
Sakura,		Brit. bk		Oader	
Soolo,		Amer. sh		Order	

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The Ho[ngkong Daily Press]

No. 3929 號九十二百九千三第 日一十月五庚 年午

Arrivals.

June 8, FORMOSA, Brit. str., 710, W. B. Andrews, Foochow 5th June, Amoy 6th, and Swatow 7th, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

June 8, ATREVIDA, Brit. bk., 525, Kindred, Kobe 13th May, General.—CAPTAIN.

June 8, ELISE, North Ger. bk., 349, Lauritzin, Hiogo 17th May, Ballast.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

June 8, JOHN GEORGE, Brit. bk., 369, Barron, Swatow 2nd June, Ballast.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

June 8, ALEXANDRA, Brit. bg., 254, Prescott, Singapore 16th May, Cotton, Sago and Sandalwood.—CHINESE.

June 9, SUNDA, Brit. str., 1,682, Cates, Shanghai 5th June, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

June 9, CHINA, North Ger. str., 642, Winter, Canton 8th June, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Departures.

June 8, ROLINA MAYIA, for Iloilo.
June 8, AGATHE JOHANNA, for Saigon.
June 8, NOUVELLE PENELOPE, for Saigon.
June 8, FROMM, for Singapore.
June 8, HOHENZOLLERN, for Whampoa.
June 8, ALERTA, for Takao.
June 8, STATESMAN, str., for Foochow.
June 8, SHOOTING STAR, for Chefoo.
June 9, EMEU, str., for Bombay, &c.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE. JUNE 8TH.

Hohenzollern, for Whampoa.
Fromm, for Singapore.
Shooting Star, for Chefoo.
Statesman, str., for Foochow.
Alerta, for Takao.

Passengers.

The following passengers proceeded by P. & O. Co.'s steamship *Emeu,* to-day, at 9 A.M.

FIRST CLASS.

For Singapore.—Mr. W. Jackson.
For Bombay.—Capt. Roskell's servant.
For Suez.—Capt. John Roskell.
For Gibraltar.—Capt. Alfred A. P. de Melho.
For Southampton.—Messrs. H. Heywood, Woollen, Stewart, Mrs. Hargreaves, four children and native servant.
For Marseilles.—Mr. W. Hargreaves, Capt. Lodge.

SECOND CLASS.

For Southampton.—Mr. Charles Milton, R.N., Mr. Tait.
For Marseilles.—Messrs. Redyard and Pink.

Per *Formosa,* str., from East Coast.—General LeGendre, Messrs. Stronach, Solomon, Butlifer, 3 European deck and 30 Chinese.

Per *Sunda,* str., from Shanghai.—Messrs. Tucker, Johnson, and 3 Chinese.

Per *Alexandra,* from Singapore,—2 Chinese.

Reports.

The P. & O. steamship *Sunda* reports until Turnabout thick foggy weather. Since than fresh monsoon and strong current. Passed and signalized the British brig *Gazelle,* wishing to be reported.

The P. & O. steamship *Formosa* reports the *Kuangtung* left Foochow on the 5th, for Formosa. H.M.S. *Zebra* and *Cockchafer* in Amoy. The *Yesso* arrived in Swatow on the 7th at 11 A.M.

The British bark *John George* reports on the 5th instant, off Piedra Branca, passed North German 3-masted schooner *Clipper.*

The British brig *Alexandra* reports first part light winds from S.E. and fine weather until June 6th, then fresh monsoon.

The British bark *Atrevida* reports left Kobe anchorage May 13th; on the 15th experienced a heavy cyclonal gale, with fearful sea; split the lower maintopsail, storm staysails, &c.; from the Kü Channel to Bashi Islands had strong adverse winds and currents, from the latter, light S.W. winds with fine weather. June 5th, Pedro Blanca N. 3m., arrived in Hongkong on 8th.

The N. G. bark *Elise* reports on leaving Hiogo had W.S.W. winds, then strong breeze at E., which carried the ship to the Loo Choo Group on the 23rd; thence to Formosa, wind from the westward, lay becalmed, with squalls and variable airs at times for eight days; then a breeze from N.E. for 24 hours; after which monsoon until arrival.

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Sundry Articles.

J. M. ARMSTRONG. Sundry Articles.

HONGKONG DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Works of the above Company are now completed, and the Distillation of Spirits from Molasses is daily going on. The Spirit has been pronounced by able judges to be of a superior quality, and only requires age to bring it up fine Old Jamaica Rum. Intending Purchasers can see Samples, and get any information required, at the Office of the Undersigned, from 3 P.M. to 5 P.M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

ZEPH. BARTON, *General Manager.*

Office, *East Point,* Hongkong, 6th June, 1870. [tf 1037

FOR SALE.

SKETCHES of the Principal Head-lands, Islands, Rocks, &c., between Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama; by W. B. ANDREWS, Commander in the P. & O. Co.'s Service.

G. FALCONER & Co.

14d 970 Hongkong, 28th May, 1870.

FOR SALE AT FOOCHOW.

THE valuable property, and Ship-chandlery business of the late THOMAS THOMPSON.

At Foochow—the property consists of:—

A nine roomed House, at the lower part of the settlement, now tenanted as an Ice Manufactory, and formerly known, as the "Commercial Hotel."

And on Pagoda Island—

Large and Substantial House and Store Premises, Godowns with Storage for 2000 Tons. Two private Residences and Garden Ground.

To Storekeepers.—A coal-trade is combined with the Store; also Water and Ballast Boats; the Business has been favorably known for many years, and is now in regular working order.

To Capitalists.—This property has extensive river frontage, ample room for improvements, and is without exception the very best situation at the anchorage for Bonded Ware Houses, or a Steam Packet Agency.

The fullest information on application to

M. E. THOMPSON, *Sole Executrix.*

tf 927]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

NOTICE.

ICE CREAM to be had at the Bar every day from 4 to 7 P.M.

1m 1017 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1870.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—H. B. LEMANN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—HON'BLE. J. B. TAYLOR.

E. R. Belilios, Esq.	Julius Menke, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	Thomas Pyke, Esq.
George F. Heard, Esq.	Hon'ble. R. Rowett.
George J. Helland, Esq.	S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq.	

Managers:—
Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 3 per cent. per annum.
[illegible]

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

tf 1062] Hongkong, 1st January, 1869.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, say $7.50 per paid-up Share of $125, and $3 per Share on which $50 have been paid, is payable on and after THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,

VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*

tf 235 Hongkong, 4th February, 1870.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents for the above Company are now prepared to grant Policies, covering Marine Risks, at the current rates.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

tf 746 Hongkong, 21st April, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April, 1870.

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1869.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 718 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1863

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned expires on this date by lapse of time, and the firm of RUSDEN, PHIPPS & Co., now exists only in liquidation, which will be conducted conjointly by the undersigned.

A. W. G. RUSDEN,
A. L. PHIPPS.

1m 981 Foochow, 31st May, 1870.

COMMERCIAL BILLIARD ROOMS. (LATE COMMERCIAL BANK BUILDINGS.) QUEEN'S ROAD.

J. R. WHITE, late of the Royal Hotel, Macao, has fitted up the above premises with every convenience for the pleasure and comfort of Billiard players.

At present there are one Thurston's and two Sherwood's first class tables ready for use, and two first class American tables are expected by the next Pacific steamer.

A bar is attached, at which all kinds of refreshments may be obtained.

The Rooms will be OPENED on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of JUNE.

1m 987 Hongkong, 30th May, 1870.

FOR SALE.

TWO Double Barrel STEAM WINCHES, with 2 Cylinders, each 7 inches diameter and 12 inches stroke equal to 12 horse power, in good working order.

One pair of ENGINES, 14 inches diameter of Cylinder and 16 inches stroke.

Also,

One new ENGINE, 6 inches Cylinder and 6 inches stroke, with new boiler for same, suitable for a Steam Launch of 30 to 35 feet long.

For Particulars, apply to D. ILLINGWORTH, *West Point Foundry.*

tf 1007 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1870.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of White MANILA PONIES, very handsome and good match, with carriage and harness, complete. Apply at W. A. WETTON'S HORSE BAZAAR.

1013 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1870.

NOTICE.

LES Bureaux du Consulat de France sont actuellement transférés au No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.

Pour Le Consul de France, Le Chancelier,

CH. L. DE LA FOREST.

tf 510 Hongkong, 14 March, 1870.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE.

DURANT mon absence temporaire, à dater du 12 courant, le Service de ce Consulat, sera dirigé par Mr. C. DILLON.

Hongkong, le 10 Mai, 1870.

Le Consul de France, HENRY DU CHESNE.

8751

FOR SALE.

A COLLECTION of OIL and WATER COLOR PICTURES, by Eminent Modern Artists.

An inspection is requested at *Mr. J. Thomson's Photographic Rooms, Queen's Road,* next door to Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

tf 866 Hongkong, 10th May, 1870.